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THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE"
IS
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IN ASIA.

# THE Bombay Gazette.

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## SHIPPING

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA

| Date of Sailing 5.00 p.m. | Steamers. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1913 | | | | |
| 22nd Mar. | MANTUA | 11000 | ..... | ... |
| 29th ,, | SALSETTE | 6000 | MEDINA | 12300 |
| 5th Apl. | ARABIA | 6000 | ..... | ... |
| 12th ,, | MOLDAVIA | 10000 | ..... | ... |
| 19th ,, | MALOJA | 12500 | ..... | ... |
| 26th ,, | SALSETTE | 6000 | MONGOLIA | 10000 |
| 3rd May | EGYPT | 8000 | ..... | ... |
| 10th ,, | SALSETTE | 6000 | MACEDONIA | 10600 |
| 17th ,, | PERSIA | 8000 | ..... | ... |
| 24th ,, | SALSETTE | 6000 | MALWA | 7000 |
| 31st ,, | MANTUA | 11000 | ..... | ... |
| 7th June | SALSETTE | 6000 | MOOLTAN | 10000 |
| 14th ,, | ARABIA | 8000 | ..... | ... |
| 21st ,, | DELTA | 8000 | MOREA | 10000 |
| 28th ,, | INDIA | 8000 | ..... | ... |

All the above steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on the day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

| | SINGLE. "A" rate. | "B" rate. | RETURN. "A" rate. | "B" rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| To Marseilles | Rs. 394 or | Rs. 295 | Rs. 591 or | Rs. 712-8 |
| To London | ,, 627 or | ,, 528 | ,, 940-8 or | ,, 792 |

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For accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. CO.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on 1913. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cleopatra | 4039 | N. Chersich | 1st Apil |
| Semirami | 3999 | P. Pavissich | 16th Apil |
| Gablenz | 8000 | G. Gillhuber | 1st May |
| Habsburg | 3979 | E. Seberich | 16th May |
| Cleopatra | 4039 | N. Chersich | 1st June |

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail about |
|---|---|---|---|
| F. Ferdinand | 6046 | P. A. Leva | 28th Mar. |
| Austria | 7588 | D. Cosulich | 28th Ap'l |
| China | 6017 | N. Giurovich | 28th May |
| Persia | 5895 | G. Bartole | 28th June |

All the above steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. .. Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back ,, 750
To London via Trieste .. Rs. 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back ,, 579 to 1038*

SECOND CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back ,, 525
To London via Trieste .. ,, 429 to 449†
To London via Trieste and back ,, 683 to 723†

*Fares according to class of Railway.
†Fares according to route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back ,, 675
To London via Trieste .. ,, 529 to 534*,
To London Trieste and back via ,, 833 to 963†

*Fares according to route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS. ELECTRIC FANS and lights are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

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Single and return tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothard's, Tauren, and other routes.

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are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nizionale de Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Calombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

| Steamer. | Tons | Captain. | To sail about |
|---|---|---|---|
| Persia .. | 5895 | G. Bartole | 7th April. 1913. |

For further particulars regarding passages apply to—

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S.N. Co.
52, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay

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### BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

| Steamers | Tons | Sailing Date | Time | Route via. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lhasa | ...2184 | Friday 21st Mar. | † 6 a.m. | direct. |
| Lunga | ...2185 | Mon. 24th Mar. | 11 a.m.* | P.D. & C.M. |
| Dumra | ...1695 | Thurs. 27th Mar. | 9 a.m. | † C.M. |

‡Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
*Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.
†Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "Dumra," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 27th March, calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS. (Weekly.)

S. S. "Baroda," 3,172 tons, on Thursday, 20th March, calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

| Steamers. | Tonnage. | Sailing on |
|---|---|---|
| *Palamcotta | 3413 | Thursday, 20th Mar. |
| †Lindula | 3358 | ,, 3rd April. |
| *Pentakota | 3318 | ,, 17th ,, |
| †Pundua | 3305 | ,, 1st May. |

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
†Calls at Lamu, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR MALABAR PORTS, COLOMBO, AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Ula," 5,310 tons, on or about 24th March.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
20th March, 1913.

### ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE.)

Approximate sailings from Bombay and Karachi for

MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL, &c.

## SPRING 1913.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Leave Bombay 1913. | Leave Karachi 1913. |
|---|---|---|---|
| City of Marseilles .. | 8800 | .. | 5 April |
| City of Vienna .. | 4672 | 9 April | .. |
| *City of Lahore .. | 6875 | 16 ,, | 14 ,, |
| City of Benares .. | 8973 | .. | 23 ,, |
| †City of Agra .. | 4808 | 4 May | .. |
| *City of Birmingham | 7475 | 7 May | 5 May |
| *City of Sparta .... | 5415 | 17 ,, | 15 ,, |
| City of Manchester .. | 5551 | ,, | 15 ,, |
| City of York ..... | 7810 | .. | 31 ,, |
| Trafford Hall .... | 5321 | .. | 12 June |
| City of London .. | 9000 | .. | 19 July |

*Calling at Bombay for PASSENGERS ONLY.
†These are "B" class steamers.

Through booking in connection with Nord deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Lines.

| NAMES. | 1st class Single. | 1st class Return. | 2nd class Single. | 2nd class Return |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Marseilles .. | 578 | 891 | 429 | 649 |
| London via Marseilles .. | 653 | 1,091 | 489 | 809 |
| Liverpool .. | 605 | 957 | 462 | 704 |

Most of the large Passenger Steamers are fitted with

*WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced stewardess, except "B" class

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE, except "B" class.

The fares advertised include Free passage by the B.I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice versa.

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Agency, KILLICK, NIXON & CO.
Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

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DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FROM NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER MORRISON & CO.,
Agents,

## BANKS.

### NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... £2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta | Cochin | Zanzibar |
| Bombay | Chittagong | Mombassa |
| Madras | Rangoon | Nairobi |
| Karachi | Mandalay | Nakuru |
| Lahore | Colombo | Kisumu |
| Armitsar | Kandy | Jinja |
| Delhi | Newara-Eliya | Kampala |
| Cawnpore | Aden (Camp). | Entebbe |
| Tuticorin | Aden (Steamer point). | |

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchases and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares and receive same for custody, realising Interest and Dividend when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 441, RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

### THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP .... ,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

### THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Rs. 50,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 32,500

HEAD OFFICE.

7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES and AGENCIES:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad, (Sind) Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi, Lucknow, Mandvi (Bombay), Rajot, Sukkor, Surat, and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT and DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, and on sum over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deopsits for 12 months at 5 per cent. and for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government papers and all descriptions of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
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RESERVE FUND ..... £1,650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Armitsar | Hongkong | New York |
| Bangckok | Iloilo | Penang |
| Batavia | Ipoh | Puket |
| Bombay | Karachi | Rangoon |
| Calcutta | Klang | Saigon |
| Canton | Kobe | Seremban |
| Cobu | Kuala | Shanghai |
| Colombo | Lumpun | Singapore |
| Delhi | Madras | Sourabaya |
| Foochow | Malacca | Thaiping |
| Hamburg | Manila | Tienstin |
| Hankow | Medan | Yokohama |

Correspondents in all the principal cities of the world.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS RECEIVED on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security, and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours, 10.30 to a.m. 4 p.m.
SATURDAY, 10.30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

JOHN GRIEG,
Agent.

### RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital authorised | Rbls. | 55,000,000 |
| ,,do. subscribed | ,, | 45,000,000 |
| | | 100,000,000 =say £4,745,000 |
| ,, subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Govt. Kouping Taels. | | 3,500,000 =say £ 455,000 |
| Reserve Funds | Rbls. | 23,300,000 =say £2,455,000 |
| | | £7,655,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.
LONDON OFFICE:—64, Old Broad Street. London, E. C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
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| Bakou | Harbin | Peking |
| Batoum | Hongkong | Samarkand |
| Bokara | Karachi | Shanghai |
| Bombay | London | Tienstin |
| Calcutta | Moscow | Vladivostock |
| Chefoo | Newchang | Yokohama |
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And numerous other branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

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G. B. ADAMSON,
Manager

### THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... ,, 18,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKAHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Antang-Hsion | Fengtien (Mukden) | |
| Bombay | Nagasaki | |
| Calcutta | Newchang | |
| Changchun | New York | |
| Dairen (Dalny) | Osaka | |
| Hankow | Pekin | |
| Hongkong | Ryojun (Port Arthur.) | |
| Honolulu | San Francisco | |
| Kobe | Shanghai | |
| Liuysang | Tilnling | |
| Lomdon | Tienstin | |
| Lyons | Tokyo | |
| Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A. | Harbin (North Manchuria | |

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

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Silver Reserve Fund ..... $17,200,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... $ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
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| Bangkok | Johore | Saigon |
| Batavia | Kobe | San Francisco |
| Bombay | Kuala Lumpur | Shanghai |
| Calcutta | London | Singapore |
| Canton | Lyons | Sourabaya |
| Colombo | Malacca | Taipeh |
| Foochow | Manila | Tienstin |
| Hamburg | Nagasaki | Tsingtau |
| Hangkow | New York | Yokohama |
| Harbin | Pekin | Yloilo |
| Hongkong | Penang | |
| | Rangoon | |

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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HEAD OFFICE.

9, Crosby Square, London, E.C.

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Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.

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PAID UP ..... £ 400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 600,000

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BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Hornby Rd., and Churchgate St

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE PURCHASED, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken. The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

### COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP .....£400,000
RESERVE .....£50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS RD., LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

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FOR
all metal works is
BRASSO
Stocked in all Bazars.

PASTIME
FOR THE
EASTER HOLIDAYS.
'We should make a serious study of a pa time'
*ALEXANDER THE GREAT.*

A HOLIDAY maker in India in the absence of other recreation invariably decides to make the exercise of walking a prominent feature during the few days of careless relaxation from the closeness of the principal business of his life, and which he recognises as necessary to whip into life a sluggish liver, incidentally to improve his billious complexion due to sedentary occupation and to fit him generally to go through another period of physical inactivity in an office chair. Walking is known as the best exercise possible, and a walk daily of 5 miles is what we are advised to do by our physician. How many, however, can attain to this standard in this country, particularly when walking becomes a self-imposed task? It becomes an aimless shambling without a purpose, but if there is a set object of pleasure in view such as photography offers during one's rambles, the companionship of any one of the sizes offered by us of the

GOERZ TENAX CAMERAS

would make a sportive diversion. Recollections and impressions are stored up in our brain cells and they are capable of being reproduced in the mind's eye whenever desired; memories not required to be resuscitated are put out of court, because the contact between these and the storage cells have been removed, but pictures that are stored in the brain cells cannot be seen by others, so the nearest approach in the way of a visible substitute of such recollections are the results produced by the Camera obscura. Even the use of the

PRISM BINOCULARS

manufactured by C. P. GOERZ and EMILE BUSCH will also provide in holiday excursions, occupation and intelligent interest in the panoramas that could be disclosed. Nature's panoramas representing bird's eye scenes so extended as to be impossible to the naked-eye and which on the summit of a hill, north, south, east and west may be made to pass before you in one great grand picture.

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SOLE AGENTS FOR
GOERZ CAMERAS AND BINOCULARS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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MONGINI BROTHERS.

CHOCOLATE EASTER EGGS,
From Annas 12 per dozen to Re. 1 each.

CHOCOLATE EASTER EGGS
Containing sweets and beautifully decorated: all sizes at Rs. 2 per lb.

FANCY EASTER EGGS,
Annas 8, Re. 1, and Rs. 1 8.

SATIN EASTER EGGS,
Empty for filling with Sweet or Chocolates, As. 12, and Re. 1.

WOODEN EGGS
Containing Toys for either Boys or Girls, As. 12, and Re 1.

EGGS IN FANCY BASKETS,
Annas 8, and Annas 12.

BESIDES A GREAT VARIETY OF
CHOCOLATE AND FONDANT EGGS OF ALL SIZES.

MONGINI BROTHERS.
Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.
PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.
ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.
EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs.
HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.
WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.
ALMONDS and WALNUTS (Italian) in soft shell; MALAGA RAISINS, and DESSERT SMYRNA FIGS in boxes, and ITALIAN HAZELNUTS.
SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.
Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.
PAGE & SANDEMAN'S
Celebrated
INVALID'S PORT,
Gold Capsule, is
SECOND TO NONE.
Insist on having it.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

### NOTIFICATION.

ENQUIRIES regarding accommodation at the Apollo Bandar, on the occasions of the ARRIVAL of the RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD WILLINGDON of ELTON, G. C.I.E., Governor Designate of Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 4th April, 1913, and the DE ARTURE OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD SYDENHAM, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., Governor of Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 5th April, 1913, should be made in writing to the Undersigned.

The address must be given in full, when applying for a card of admission.

A. H. WHYTE, C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 18th March, 1913.

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THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LD.,
Of 105, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W.

FRIDAY, the 21st instant, being a Public Holiday, the BOMBAY BRANCH of the Society will be CLOSED on that day.

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PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

### NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited by 1 o'clock, on THURSDAY, the 27th March, 1913, for SUPPLYING "UNSLAKED LIME" to be slaked with fresh water at site of works (original works and repairs) to be carried out in the Presidency District, from 1st April, 1913, to 31st March, 1914, viz., during the official year 1913-1914. Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the Undersigned. The Undersigned reserves the right to reject any Tender or Tenders, and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any Tender. Tender forms will be issued on payment of the usual fees during office hours either on personal application or by duly authorized Agents. Earnest money of Rs. 100 (One hundred only) should accompany each Tender. Security deposit of Rs. 500, (Five hundred only) excluding the earnest money of Rs. 100 (One hundred), will be required from the contractor, whose Tender will be accepted.

A. H. WHYTE, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 17th March, 1913.

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PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

### NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited by 1 o'clock, on SATURDAY, the 29th March, 1913, for the following supplie for the official year 1913-1914 :—

(1). Supply of Road Metal, Black Sand, Yellow Moorum, Red Hill Earth, Manure, and Sand Stone.

(2.) Supply of ordinary Carts and Bullocks.

(3.) Supplying and fixing panes of glasses to doors and windows, &c., of buildings in charge of the Executive Engineer, Presidency District.

Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the Undersigned. The Undersigned reserves the right to reject any Tender or Tenders, and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any Tender. Tender forms will be issued on payment of the usual fees during office hours either on personal application or by duly authorized Agents. Earnest money of Rs. 100 (One hundred only) should accompany each Tender and security deposit of Rs. 200 (Two hundred only), excluding the earnest money of Rs. 100 will be required from the contractor, whose Tender will be accepted.

A. H. WHYTE, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 17th March, 1913.

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BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN, 1883.
THIRTY YEARS RUPEES
14,35,876-2-9.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Trustees of the Port of Bombay will, on MONDAY, the 31st day of March, 1913, pay to the holders of Debentures of the above LOAN all principal moneys and interest then due in respect of such Debentures upon presentation and surrender of the said Debentures at the office of the said Trustees, in Ballard Road, Bombay, between the hours of 10-30 A.M. and 5-30 P.M., on the said 31st day of March 1913, from and after which date interest will cease to run on any of the said Debentures not so presented and surrendered as aforesaid—Dated this 22nd day of January 1913.

By Order of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay,
H. E. HART,
Secretary.

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BOMBAY PORT TRUST.
FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN, 1913.

FORTY-SEVEN YEARS, Rs.14,35, 876-2-9.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Trustees of the Port of Bombay will, on the first day of April, 1913, with the sanction of the Government of India, and under and by virtue of the provisions of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, Sections 39 to 42, as amended by Bombay, Act I of 1881, Section 2, and Bombay Act I of 1899, issue Port Trust Debentures to the extent in the aggregate of Rupees Fourteen Lakhs thirty-five thousand eight hundred and seventy-six and annas two and pies nine.

The Debentures of this issue will be for such amounts as may be required and will be repayable to the holders thereof in forty seven years, bearing interest in the meantime at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 1st October and 1st April in each year.

The interest on these Debentures will, by virtue of the provisions of Section 41 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, form a charge on the Trustees' revenue prior to the charge for interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may from time to time be owing.

By virtue of the power vested in them by Section 51 A of the Bombay Port Trust Act, and in exercise of all other authorities thereunto enabling the Trustees of the Port of Bombay reserve and set apart the whole of the Debentures of this issue for the investment of balances belonging to the Port Trust.

By Order of the Trustees,
H. E. HART,
Secretary.
Bombay, 5th March, 1913.

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## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

APPOINTMENT OF UNIVERSITY LIBRARIAN.

THE SYNDICATE of the University of Bombay, INVITE APPLICATIONS from persons willing to proceed to Europe or America, for Training in Library administration on the following conditions:—

(1). That the applicant must be a graduate of this University.

(2). That a knowledge of French or German, or both will be considered an additional qualification.

(3). That the person selected must seek his training at such Institutions in such country as the Syndicate may decide.

(4). That the person selected will receive Second Class passage money both ways, and £200 per annum for, at least, two years and that during the period of residence abroad, he shall confine himself entirely to the work of preparing himself for library administration.

(5). That the person selected shall be bound to serve the University as Librarian for a period of five years on a salary of Rs. 250, rising by annual increments of Rs. 20 to Rs. 350.

(6). That a notice of six months shall be required by either side for release from this contract.

Applications, giving full particulars, regarding age, nationality, and qualifications, etc., must reach the Undersigned not later than THURSDAY, the 1st May, 1913.

By Order,
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 14th March, 1913.

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THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 60th (ad-interim) DIVIDEND at the Rate of Government Rs. 60 (Sixty), per Share, for the half year ending 31st December, 1912, has been declared and will be paid to those Shareholders whose names stood in the Comany's Register on the 31st March, 1912, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, on and after the 14th April, 1912, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 2 P.M., on production of their Share Certificates.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 31st March, to 13th April, 1913, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
For the Hyderabad (Dn.) Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
RAMANNAH, RAMGOPAL & BHOOMIAH,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
By EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Their Attorneys.
Bombay, 19th March, 1913.

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BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, SATURDAY, and MONDAY, the 21st, 22nd and 24th instant, those days being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 14th March, 1913.

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NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.
AGENTS AT DELHI.
KING, KING & Co., 1, Kashmir Gate.

---

HOUSE, Bazaar and Dhobie Account Book for 12 months, with Servants Diary Wages Table, Recipes, Instructions, and Will Form by G. L. CHARD, 6th edition, revised. Price Rs. 1-8. No. 5 dept. A. and N. Co-operative Society Ld., Bombay.

---

WINES, SPIRITS BEERS, &C.

CROFT, MODY & CO.

THE following popular and Well-known BRANDS of WHISKIES can be had Wholesale from

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY,
OR RETAIL FROM
Messrs. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
DENISON & Co.,
BUMMUM STREET, FORT.

O. T. B. (Old MacTaggart Blend)
F. O. S. (Finest old Scotch)
From DONALD McTAGGART & Co.,
Strathspey and Glasgow.
A. L. W. (Antique Liqueur)
R. O. T. (Rare Old Talisker)
From The DAILUAINE-TALISKER DISTILLERS LTD.

---

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co., GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat furniture.

---

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL. FACING THE SEA. FORT, BOMBAY.

## AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

CAPT. LEOPOLD McLAGLEN.
The Jiu-Jitsu Champion of the World Presents
THE MOST WONDERFUL WOMAN IN THE WORLD.

SENSATIONAL & EXPENSIVE ENGAGEMENT.
TO-NIGHT,
AT
THE EXCELSIOR,
ANNIE ABBOTT,

THE LITTLE GEORGIA MAGNET.
The Woman, with the mysterious power who only weighs seven stone, and yet can resist the combined strength of ten men, offers the following Challenges :—

Rs. 500 will be paid to any man who can lift Miss ABBOTT off the stage, whilst she has a flesh contact on them.

Rs. 500 will be paid to any Tug-of-War Team that can break the grip of her subject, while she has a flesh contact upon him.

The Greatest Phenomenon since the Christian Era.
What is the mighty force that has baffled the Scientific World.
COME AND SEE
AT
THE EXCELSIOR,
TWICE NIGHTLY,
6-30 to 8, and 10 to 11-30.
Our Film Pictures are :—
A COMEDY IN A CUPBOARD,
BOBBIE ! BOBBIE !!
UNDER STARS AND STRIPES.
SISTER'S LOVE.
PATHE'S ANIMATED GAZETTE.

---

CINEMA DE LUXE,
GAIETY THEATRE.
6-30 TWICE NIGHTLY 10
MOST BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF OUR OLD FAVOURITES
THE MALAGAS.
THE WHIRLWIND DANCERS
DALY AND RAY,
COMEDY DUO.
OUR "CINEMA" PICTURES
ARE ALL "EXTRA SPECIAL".
FOR LOVE IS LIFE,
A MOST STIRRING DRAMA.
CARNIVAL AT NICE, 1913.
BOBBY AND HIS WOW-BOW.
PATHE'S GAZETTE.
DO NOT MISS THIS WEEK'S SHOW.
NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.

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Circus Tickets Admit you Free to the Maidania.
GRAND PRIZE NIGHT.
FREE! FREE!! FREE!!!
THURSDAY, 20TH MARCH, 1913,
at 9-15 P.M., (S.T.),
AT MAIDANIA.
LAST WEEK LAST WEEK
Change of Programme.
THE GREAT INTERNATIONAL
CIRCUS,
AND
ROYAL MENAGERIE OF PERFORMING WILD ANIMALS,
LIONS, TIGERS, BEARS, ELEPHANTS, AND MONKEYS, &c., &c.
The Largest Show in the East.
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
SEE OUR MAMMO PROGRAMME.
20 ITEMS NIGHTLY 20
OUR LADY DANCERS.
RUSSIAN, TURKISH, HUNGARIAN, SPANISH & CAKE WALK DANCES.
TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT !
At 9-15 P.M., (S.T.),
A NEW BICYCLE
30 Gold, Silver & Other Prizes. 30
The Holder of Box Tickets Gets 8 Chances.
" " " 1st Class " 6 "
" " " 2nd " " 5 "
" " Carpet Gallery " 4 "
" " Gallery " 2 "
COME & TRY TO WIN A PRIZE !
PRICES AS USUAL.
Doors Open at 8 P.M. Performance At 9-15 P.M., (S.T.).
MATINEES:—FRIDAY,
SATURDAY & SUNDAY,
At 4-30 P.M., (S.T.).
Children Half Price to the higher classes only at MATINEES.
T. G. S., Proprietor. J. W. WALLETT, Manager.

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BOOKS FOR SALE.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY,
(Bombay to the Bosphorus)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary.
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation or Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh, Rs. 6.
Apply to the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

## AMUSEMENTS.

THE "ALCAZAR"
EDWARDES THEATRE, KALBADEVI.
A minute's walk from Maidania.

The Cinema De Luxe have taken over the management of the Alcazar, and have arranged at enormous expense for the
GRAND OPENING NIGHT,
FOR A SHORT SEASON.
THE FAMOUS COWEN COSTUME COMEDY COMPANY
OF HIGH-CLASS LONDON ARTISTES
in their
CELEBRATED HUMOROUS AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.
SATURDAY, MARCH 22nd,
at 10 P. M.
PRICES :—Rs. 5, 3, 2, 1 and Annas 8.
PLAN AT ROSE AND CO.

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.
RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge, Re. 1.
REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison. We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKCS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

20 large fan PALMS and other Palms in good foliage FOR SALE. Apply Box No. 448, care of this Paper.

GAZDAR & CO.—MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS, Churchgate St., Large stock of best English and Italian flooring, Dado Wall Tiles, Majolica Mosaic, Hand Brand Cement, Marble, Lavatory Basins, Closets, Bath Tubs, etc.

GMEHTA & CO., Goldsmiths and Jewellers, Abdul Rehman Street Corner Pydhowni, Baria Building. Telephone No. 1288.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort.

LADY'S MAID REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY. Must be competent and good sailor, for voyage to Europe. Apply Box No. 435, care of this Paper.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

PARISIAN DAIRY CO., Tamarind Lane, Fort.—Manufacturers and suppliers of the BEST TABLE BUTTER, to the Military Messes, Clubs, Hotels, etc. Pure cow's and Buffalo's milk delivered morning and evening.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4½ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand.) 6 ½ inch by 3½ inch Rupees 2½ per thousand,(if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.)

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs 10. Apply to Box No. 419, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

V. MOOSA and Co., Money School Bdgs Kalbadevi, are everywhere famous for their HIGH CLASS TAILORING of the latest fashion, and very moderate prices for all sorts of cloths, collars, ties, etc.

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THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.
They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette," Ld.

## AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE,
SANDHURST ROAD, GIRGAUM.
MANAGER.....NORMAN BARRINGTON.

TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, 20th MARCH,
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
PROGRAMME.
1. MAZDIE.....(The Egyptian Wizard).
2. PICTURE.....Smokers' Competition (Comic).
3. PICTURE.....The Bet (Comic).
4. PICTURE.....Lucias Broken Romance (Drama).
5. PICTURE.....Her Birthday (Comic).
6. PICTURE.....Magic Fife.
7. PICTURE.....Her Grandfather (Comedy).
8. PICTURE.....Betty minds the house (Comic).

PRICES AS USUAL.

| TIME. | |
|---|---|
| FIRST SHOW | 7 to 8-30 P.M. |
| SECOND SHOW | 9 to 10-30 " |
| THIRD SHOW | 11 to 12-30 " |

LOOK OUT FOR
OUR GRAND EASTER FILM.
FROM THE MANGER TO THE CROSS.

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AMERICA-INDIA THEATRE,
CHARNI ROAD.
TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.

ZIGOMAR

THE MASTER CRIMINAL. THE KING OF CRACKSMEN,
In a New Series of Thrilling Adventures,
THE MOST SENSATIONAL FILM SHOWN IN BOMBAY.
SEE
THE RESURRECTION OF ZIGOMAR
THE BURGLING ELEPHANT.
THE WAR IN THE AIR, &c., &c., &c.
1½ HOURS' PROGRAMME.
6-30 to 8, 8-30 to 10, and 10-15 to 11-45 P.M.
PRIZE SHOW ON SUNDAY—5-30 P.M.

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THAT LITTLE TOUCH OF FEVER

will become chronic if you neglect it. Stop it at once by taking
BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS.
Price Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., Rs. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

is scientifically mixed with "Maysphal" and English antiseptic drugs, Ans. 4 each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc.., etc., in a day, Ans. 4 each.

OF ALL DEALERS, OR OF
DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY

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A BOON AND A BLESSING TO WOMANKIND.
DR. LECLERC'S PILLS FOR LADIES
A Safe, Reliable and Certain Remedy for Irregularities, Delay and Functional Troubles. Ladies who once use them invariably keep a bottle in hand ready for emergencies. Refuse substitutes, no other remedy is 'just as good.' Insist on having Dr. LeClerc's Pills for Ladies & you will not be disappointed. The genuine have words 'EUGENE LE CLERC' on Govt Stamp affixed to every package. Price 2/9 with full directions (Postage to Colonies 3d extra) from Dr Le Clerc Medicine Co. Haverstock Road, Hampstead, London, Eng. Sold by LENNON, LTD all branches in South Africa. BEWARE OF USELESS IMITATIONS.

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"SHELL" MOTOR SPIRIT

*Imported in India solely*
BY
The Asiatic Petroleum Co., (India) Limited.
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
FORT,
BOMBAY.

ALSO AT :—
3, CLIVE STREET,
CALCUTTA;

MADRAS AGENTS :—
Messrs. BEST & CO.
MADRAS.

KARACHI AGENTS :—
Messrs. EWART RYRIE & CO.
KARACHI.

## HOTELS.

HOTEL METROPOLE, MATHERAN
LATE GYMKHANA.

ORDERS registered for EASTER HOLIDAYS and SEASON.
Please apply—
P. MANECKJEE.
Tele. Address,
Metropole.

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## WANTED.

WANTED—A BOOT CUTTER.

EUROPEAN WANTED, for Mofussil Station. Apply, stating Experience and Salary required, to Box No. 888, care of this Paper.

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WANTED IMMEDIATELY a FOREMAN PLATELAYER. Preference given to one used to Construction Work. Apply to
PAULING & Co., LTD.,
Carlton House, Outram Road,
Fort, Bombay.

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WANTED.—A GOANESE, as SECOND BUTLER, must be able to read, write and speak English. Salary Rs. 25 with quarters.
Apply with copies of testimonials to
THE SECRETARY,
Poona Gymkhana Club.

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WANTED.—TWO ENGLISH GENTLEMEN to join two others in a Chummerie. For further particulars, apply to Box No 999, care of this Paper.

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WANTED.—A small European or Eurasian ADVERTISEMENT CANVASSER. Liberal term to the right man. Apply to Box No 988, care of this Paper.

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A EURASIAN MACHINE MINDER for night work required at once. Must be competent to take charge of the printing of a newspaper. Write, giving full particulars salary required etc., to Box No 977, care of "Bombay Gazette."

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IMMEDIATELY REQUIRED 20 BOYS FOR SALE of Newspapers. Apply MANAGER "Bombay Gazette."

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WANTED.—12 GOOD JOBBING COMPOSITORS, required at once. Must be able to read English. Good salary to the right men. Apply to the MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette," Homji Street, Fort.

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WANTED to advance immediately, Rs. 30 to 40 thousand on property, reasonable interest, brokers need not apply, write to Box No. 923, care of this Paper.

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EUROPEAN COUPLE REQUIRE small FURNISHED FLAT, near the Band Stand or Apollo Bunder, for a long period. Apply Box No. 924, care of this Paper.

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WANTED.—An Honest and Experienced BILL COLLECTOR, who can give a security of Rs. 500. Apply, with copies of certificates, MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette," Homjee Street.

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## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AN EMPIRE CINEMATOGRAPH MACHINE No. 3 with lime light apparatus complete in working order. Gwyer jet, 15,500 feet films, spare parts to every part of the Machine, spare lenses, operating house new—never unpacked from crate. 200 folding Shisan Wood Chairs, 33 Folding Wooden Benches. 200 lbs. oxygen cakes for immediate gas use. The Machine is packed nicely in a wooden box which can be used as a stand. The films are of a varied assortment, and in practically new condition. 14 spools—film winders and rewinders—film mender, etc., etc. A real bargain for any prospective traveller.
The whole outfit complete Rs. 4,500. No offers.
Apply :—NORMAN BARRINGTON,
Olympia Picture Palace,
Bombay.

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FOR SALE.—UPRIGHT GRAND PIANO by Collard and Collard of London. In first rate condition. Price Rs. 345. Apply to Box No. 405, care of this Paper.

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FOR SALE.—A HANDSOME BROUGHAM, nearly new with Rubber Tyres, everything in order; also a thorough bred WALER. Owner going home; a reasonable price will be accepted. Apply Box No. 920, care of this Paper.

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FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919, care of this Paper.

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FOR SALE.—A quantity of Furniture, including chairs, tables, curtains, almyrahs, dressing table, and beds, &c. Apply to Box No. 406, care of "Bombay Gazette."

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## TO BE LET.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, a FLAT, on the Cooperage, 4 Rooms, a Bath Room, Servants Quarters, etc., and fitted with Electric Light, Fans, etc. Apply Box No. 927, care of this Paper.

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TO BE LET.—FURNISHED BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill, overlooking sea, fitted with up to date requirements. Apply Box No. 926, care of this Paper.

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TO BE LET.—A Big BUNGALOW, on Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

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TO BE LET ON THE COOPERAGE.

THE Cooperage nearly opposite the Bandstand TO LET, to English married couple as paying guests. Nicely Furnished Bedroom with Verandah, with over-head Fan and Electric Light. Private Bathroom, Shower, and W.C. Use of Dining-room, etc. Overlooking sea and improvement Trust Gardens. Telephone installation. Good English Table on the English principle. Terms moderate. Apply Box 460, care of "Bombay Gazette."

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# B. O. C.

B. O. C. KEROSINES

Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—Victoria 125°F.

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Fuel & Cylinder Oils.

WAX.

CANDLES.

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PETROL.

MOTOR OILS A. & B.

Motor Grease.

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.

*Agents:* SHAW WALLACE & Co.,

CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROS. & Co., Ltd., CHITTAGONG.


## SALES BY AUCTION.

**MENESSE AND COMPANY,** No. 3, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of about 800 Full Pressed Bales of High Class Stapled Cotton.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by public auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 20th inst., at 3-30 p.m.,( S.T.), at Arthur Bunder, near the Fort Press, on account of the Insurance offices concerned.

About 800 full pressed bales of fine stapled cotton, slightly damaged by fire and water belonging to Messrs. Mitsui Busan Keisha, specially selected and purchased by their own representatives.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.

**Bombay,** 20th March, 1913.

**J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,** AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, 24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and elegant drawing, dining and bed-room furniture by John Roberts and other English makers at "Meher Mansions" on Cooperage, Fort, near the Bandstand.

On THURSDAY, the 27th day of March, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. J.S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the Ground Floor "Meher Mansions" near the Bandstand on Cooperage, Fort, very valuable and elegant teak and blackwood drawing, dining and bedroom furniture by John Roberts and other English makers, such as green tapestry lined drawing-room sofa, easy-chair and chairs by Roberts, English inlaid music, corner and China cupboards, English Sheratin glass top tea table, solid brass electric lamp stand with silk shade, recess shelves with silk curtains, Indian brass top table, French electric light figures, English inlaid mirror, English music stool and chairs, dining-room table and chairs, sideboard, red leather top writing desk by Roberts, revolving book stand, glass front bookcase, Viennese design teak and blackwood bedroom suit complete with bed and real horse hair mattress, revolving electric fan with stand, large green cloth dividing curtain, and valuable pictures, etc., etc.

The property of D. Blythe, Esq., proceeding to England.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the G. I. P. Railway Workshop Bungalow on the Tramway Line, at Parel, Chamarbag, valuable and substantial teak and blackwood new designed, entire drawing-room, dining-room and bed-room furniture, tapestry lined drawing-room sofas and easy chairs, cabinets, blackwood almyrahs, iron bedsteads, marble top dressing tables, writing desk, dining table, and chairs, side board, dinner waggon, ebonized cottage piano by Rose and Co., large elegant teakwood screen, baby's iron swing cot, ice box, large fowl house, glass crockery, and platedware, carpets, and table ornaments, No. 6 Columbia stone, valuable engineering and other books, cooking utensils, etc, etc., the property of A. B. Duggan, Esq., proceeding Home.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

J. S. MODY and Co.,
Auctioneers.

**Bombay,** 20th March, 1913.

**BENNETT & COMPANY,** No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

GRAND AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable rare Artistic Pictures, by Eminent French Artists.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 20th inst., sell by Public Auction, at 2 p.m.,(S.T.),at "Waterloo Mansion" next to Messrs. Stanley Humphrey and Co., opposite the Royal Museum, Fort, a very large and rare collection of remarkable works of arts and artistic pictures by eminent French artist, such as one picture representing scene "Husband Confessor," one group Apollo seated on a cloud surrounded with Cupids, one group two figures representing Love showing the way to Folly and Reason, one picture flowers Epoch Louis XIV., etc., etc.

The above is now on view.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 20th March, 1913.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes :—

9¼ inch by 4¼ inch...Rs. 1 per hundred*
9¼ inch by 4¼ inch...As. 14 per " *

* If printed on flap there will be an additional charger Rs. 3 per 1,000.

6 13-16 inch by 3¼ inch, Rs. 2¼ per thousand*

* If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 249 tons, Captain C S Ponny, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo 14 Saloon and 435 deck passengers.

The P and O S N Co's steamer (extra) Arcadia, 3,513 tons, Captain S Barcham, sailed yesterday for London with a general cargo and passengers.

The Rubathins Line steamer Ischia, 2480 tons, Captain G Belsito, sailed yesterday for Kobe &c with a general cargo and 11 dock passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Baroda, 1,898 tons, Captain P E Lyne, will sail to-day for Karachi and Persian Gulf ports, with a general cargo and 4 saloon and 100 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Kola, 570 tons, Captain G R Elton, will sail to-day for Busreh, &c, via Karachi, with a general cargo and 14 cabin and 100 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR AND R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Highflyer....Capt R A Nugento ..... R N Flagship
H M S Philomel.....Comdr Ballard ..... R Navy
H M S Sphinx.....Comdr Geo J Todd ..... Spl Ser St
R I M S Minto.....Comdr G H Finnis ..... R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—MAR. 19.

Cape Orlegal .. 3136 McDonald...T M and Co
Clan Forbes.....3109 Becket .....J F & Co
Crossby .....53 .. Williamson ...T M & Co
Faris.....787 Coates ..... Arab Steamers
Lugan Maru ..2963 Yannamuti ...K N and Co
Lysistrate .....626 .....Bennett ..J G Bennet
Marmaris.....Comdr Muhlis ..... Turkish G Boat
Mantua.....5905..... Vibert .....P. & O. Co
Noor-el-Bahr.....212 Mahomed .....Nacoda
Riverdale.....2782 Mackenel .....T M & Co
Shah Jehan.....698 Nacoda .....Nacoda
Obra.....3521 Fenwick ...M M and Co
Ocean.....2460 Christiansen ...W and A G and Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—MAR. 19.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Capts. | Dest. | Date. | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A Himalaya | 3700 | Evans... | Calcutta | 24-3 .. | P and O Co |
| C&R Strathesk | | McPhee | | .. | W and A G and Co |
| D&E Crown of Castile | 2827 | McKilloys | | ..... | Genoa...21-3...K Nixon & Co |
| F Romera | 3988 | Buros... | J Finlay and Co | | |
| K Sanuki Maru | 3789 | Richards... | Kobe | ..... | N Y Kaisha |
| M Schildturm | 3186 | Vrobst | | ..... | W and A G and Co |
| N Teresa oceame | 3326 | ...Coanse Co | | ...A'werp | 29-3 ..J M & Co |
| O Dumra | 762 | Morrison... | Busreh | ...27-3 | M M and Co |

VICTORIA DOCK.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Abana..... | 2709 | Rutledge ... | Kobe ... .. 26-3... W and AG and Co |
| 2 | Olympia... | 3269 | Kincaird ... | L'pool .. 23-3 W & A G & Co |
| 3 | Ula ..... | 3426..... | Kedslie..... | M M & Co |
| 4 | Beachey..... | 2997 | Turner ..... | Kobe...25-3 T M & Co |
| 5 | Palamcotta... | 2207 | Stockwell.. | Zanziber... 20-3.... M M & Co |
| 6 | Liedenfels... | 3525 | Muller..... | 20-3..... W & A G & Co |
| 7 | Cleopatra..... | 2129 | Chersich... | A L S N Co |
| 8 | Patagonia... | 3653 | Davies ... | Marseilles.. ... 30-3...K N & Co |
| 9 | City of Marseilles... | 3280 | Dawse | L'pool.. 20-3...K Nixon & Co |
| 10&11 | Devanha... | 4785 | Hickey... | Shanghai... P and O S N Co |
| 14 | Kola ... | 510 | Elton... | Repairing... M M & Co |
| 16 | Raga..... | 2296 | Gordon ..... | T M & Co |

H W P D

Lhasa.....949 Painy .....Karachi...M M & Co
Ponani .. ..... 552 Dawood .....Bo S N Co
Mahanadi.....549 .....Ahmed ..... Bo S N Co
Sabarmati .....524 .....Ahmed...Bo S N Co

ARRIVALS.

| Mar. | Vessels. | Commanders. | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 19 | Lhasa ..... | Penny ..... | K'chi, Mar 17 |

DEPARTURES.

| Mar. | Vessels. | Commanders. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 19 | Ischia ..... | Belsito..... | Kobe, etc |
| | Arcadia ..... | Barcham . | London |
| | Fairport ..... | Greig ..... | Antwerp, etc |

The following vessels obtained port clearence on yesterday :—

Steamer Baroda, Lyne for Busreh &c.
" Kola Elton, Busreh &c.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday :—

Steamer Dumbra, for a Noumea &c.
" Ula, for Calcutta.

## STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The B I S N Co's steamer Neuralia, arrived at Plymouth on the afternoon of the 18th instant.

The Anchor Line steamer Circassia, outward bound passed Suez on the night of the 17th and is due to arrive here early morning on the 29th instant.

The German East Africa Line steamer Koing, arrived at Zanzibar from Bombay on the 17th instant. The same Co's steamer Kanzler, left Mombasa for Bombay on the 17th instant.

## DAILY EXPORT.—MAR. 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Marseilles s—2 bales goat hair, E Dossa and Co ; 250 cwts oil cakes, Volkart Bros.
Olympia s—10 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co ; 4 hogsheads condiments, H P Setna and Co ; 487 cwts myrabollams, S Cooverji and Co ; 112 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 65 bales cotton, Salomon Bros ; 110 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co ; 15 bales wool, The Bombay Co ; 60 bales wool, K Kairaj ; 14 bales wool, K Agarehand ; 17 bales wool, H K M Jaitha.
Olympia s—33 bales wool, B Harbbam ; 19 bales weol, K M Kooka ; 1,316 cwts rapeseed, G Kemp ; 60 bales wool, The Bombay Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia s—8,000 cwts wheat; Ralli Bros ; 2,700 cwts groundnuts B S Lloyd and Co ; 25 cases oilbanum, 94 pots rose oil, M Jafferbhoy ; 62 1-2 cwts olibanum, P Jafferbhoy.
Batagonia s—2,970 cwts groundnuts, J Fachiri ; 1,962 1-2 cwts cottonseed, S Bhimjee.

FOR LONDON.

Mantua s—11 bales skins, M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 115 bales hemp, J N Kapadia ; 1 package woollen carpets, Thos Cook and Sons ; 3 bales carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co , 4 bales skins, K M Kooka ; 2 bales cotton, K J Bhamgara ; 2 cases woollen carpets, Rattan Tata ; 43 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co ; 3 packages furuiture Thos Cook and Sons ; 1 case hardware, The Bank of Bombay.

FOR COLOMBO.

Devanha s—100 bales cotton, A Halubbhoy.

FOR HULL.

Taressa Accamond s—3,958 1-2 cwts castorseed and 8,000 cwts cottonseed, G Bhimjee; 4,000 cwts cottonseed, T Teelseed.
Rags s—4,025 cwts castorseed. Mowraz: 2,012 1-2 cwts castorseed, Khambhoy and Co; 14,001 1-4 cwts cottonseed, A Khemji and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Lindenfels s—6,410 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 50 bales hemp, R Vishow and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Kags s—440 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 55 bales cotton, W Wolf and and Sons,

FOR GENOA.

Letagonia s—100 tons iron scraps, K M Masthoo.
Crown of Castile s—6 bales cotton, Salomon Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Cleopatra s—330 bales cotton, K H Kyari and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Cleopatra s—25 cwts olibanous, G Suchdina and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Devanha s—500 bales twist, A C Ebrahim; 500 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 400 bales twist, M M Essabhoy.
Sanuki Maru s—1500 cwts onions, R E Dadachanji and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devanha s—24 cwts coir fibres, and 100 cwts Aluminium Warett Ega; 400 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co; 300 bales twist M M Essabhoy 150 bales Cotton E Ahavanidas; 15 tons old iron G Essaji;

FOR KOBE.

Devanha s—100 bales cotton, H Goculdas and Co; 300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 700 bales cotton, Mitchell and Co; 384 bales cotton, The Japan C T Co; 1,164 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.
Abana s—100 bales cotton,, Tata Sons and Co; 200 bales cotton, Mitchell and Co; 200, bales cotton, The Japan C T Co; 100 bales cotton, M H Bedashte; 200 bales cotton, G G Kaisha; 1,300 bales cotton, The Japan C T Co; 300 bales cotton, R D Master and Co; 300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.
Luzon Maru s—100 bales cotton, D D Currence and Co; 200 bales cotton, G G. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, H Goculdas and Co; 100 bales cotton, M H Dedeshti.
Sanuki Maru s—3 1-2 cwts ivory waste, A Raza.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Devanha s—15 cwts ooplate, C M Bhesania and Co.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Luzon Maru s—1,800 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 700 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co. 400 bales cotton, G G Kaisha; 700 bales cotton, The Japan C Trading Co; 300 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 100 bales cotton R D Master and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Devanha s—883 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Devanha s—153 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.
Abana s—500 bales cotton The Japan C T Co; 300 bales cotton, R D Master and Co.

## SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean time ; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.

| Day of week. | Day of Month. | Bombay Mean Time | | Depth on Sill. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | March | h | m | h | m |
| Thurs..... | 20 | m 9 | 39 | 26 | 5 |
| | | 10 | 20 a | 28 | 7 |
| Fri ..... | 21 | m 10 | 33 | 27 | 10 |
| | | 10 | 57 a | 29 | 4 |

LOW WATER.

| Day of Week. | Day of Month | Bombay Mean Time. | | Depth on Sill. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | March | h | m | h | m |
| Tues ... | 18 | m 2 | 11 | 21 | 6 |
| | | 1 | 29 a | 17 | 9 |
| Wednes. | 19 | m 8 | 3 | 20 | 1 |
| | | 2 | 42 a | 17 | 0 |
| Thurs ... | 20 | m 3 | 46 | 18 | 5 |
| | | 3 | 40 a | 16 | 2 |
| Fri ..... | 21 | m 4 | 26 | 16 | 0 |
| | | 4 | 29 a | 15 | 8 |

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

| Mar. | Sunrise. | Sunset. |
|---|---|---|
| 20 (Thurs) | do 6h. 42m. | do 6h. 50m |
| 21 (Friday) | do 6h. 42m. | do 6h. 50m |

PHASES OF THE MOON.—First Quarter, March 16th. 2h. 22m. a. m. ; Full Moon, 22nd, 5h. 26-2m. p.m.; Last Quarter, 29th, 6h. 27-7m. p.m. ; New Moon, April 6, 11h. 18-2m. p.m.


ARE you a Martyr to malaria? Then persevere in taking a dose of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, every morning. It neutralizes the poison in the blood and effects a permanent cure. It tones the heart and the system. Take no substitute, but insist on having Squibb's of all Chemists.—MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay


## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

DUNSTERVILLE—At St. Heliers, Jersey, on the 25th January, the wife of Lieut. H. E. Dunsterville, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MEADOWS—BELL-WRIGHT—At St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta, on the 6th March, by the Rev. D. H. Gillan, Senior Chaplain, Captain Charles Alfred Gordon Pierrepont Meadows, 7th D. C. O. Rajputs, eldest son of the late Lieut.-Col. C. J. W. Meadows, I. M. S., and of Mrs. Meadows, to Jeanie Bell, daughter of James Wright, Esq., of Lochmaben, Scotland.

# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Seamen's Rest, annual meeting, Y. M. C. A. rooms, 6-30 p.m.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst road.
Cinema De Luxe, 6-30 and 10 p. m.
"Maidania," Esplanade, 5-30 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.
Excelsior Cinematograph, 6-30 to 8 ; 8-30 to 9-30 ; and 10 to 11-30.

Maxim : The friend of every man is his reason, and his enemy is ignorance.

## THE ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Arabia," with the outward Mails of the 7th inst., left Aden at 2 p.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a. m. on Friday next.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Arcadia," with the outward mails, will leave Bombay harbour for Aden, at 2-30 p.m., on Saturday next.

## RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st March 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

| | Arr. | Dep. |
|---|---|---|
| Punjab Mail ... ... | 12-35 | 19-14 |
| Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur) | 13-20 | 21-0 |
| Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) | 8-45 | 14-0 |
| Madras Mail ... ... | 6-0 | 22-0 |
| Poona Mail ... ... | 11-10 | 14-45 |
| Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class) ... ... ... | 6-50 | 7-30 |
| Poona Express ... ... | 19-35 | 8-0 |
| Manmad Express ... ... | 12-20 | 14-20 |

The Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore) leaves Victoria Terminus, 15 minutes ealier, from the 1st March.

| | |
|---|---|
| Postal Express for Punjab ... | * |
| do do for Calcutta ... | * |
| do do for Madras ... | * |

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

| | Arr. | Dep. |
|---|---|---|
| Northern Express ... ... | 7-30 | 21-0 |
| Guzerat Mail ... ... | 8-35 | 21-50 |
| Third Class Express ... | 6-45 | 17-0 |

A BOMBAY WEDDING.—The wedding of Mr. Shellim, son of late Major Solomon, with Miss Mary, daughter of Mr. D. Abraham, took place at the "Magen David" Synagogue, where a large congregation was present.

SURAT DISPENSARY.—The following outpatients were treated in the Maskati Charitable Dispensary at Kurwa road of Surat, in the month of February : Men, 2,482; women, 2,395; and children, 1,828. Total 6,705.

STRING BAND AT PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel R.C.H. Barnard, V.D., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers will play a programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Friday, the 21st March, 1913, being Good Friday, will be observed as a Post Office holiday, and, in consequence, parcels intended for despatch by this week's homeward mail steamer should be posted at all, but the undermentioned town sub-offices not later than 5 p.m., on Thursday. Parcels posted at the undermentioned Post Offices up to the time shown against each will be forwarded by this week's mail steamer.

ANGLO-INDIAN EMPIRE LEAGUE.—A general meeting has been arranged for Saturday, the 29th instant, at 6-30 p. m., at the Indo-British Institution. Mr. James McDonald J. P. (ex-Sheriff of Bombay), President, will occupy the chair. Several important matters, including the proceedings of the All-India Anglo-Indian Conference and the report of the newly formed branch of the League at Karachi will be placed before the meeting.

BAI ANJANI BAI.—We wish to draw the attention of the public to the concert of the above lady which is to be held in Town Hall on Saturday the 5th April. The songstress is very popular in Bombay and her name is a household word. This is the first time she gives a public concert and we hope she will meet with the success her proficiency in music merits. The plan will be opened shortly by Messrs. Soundy & Co.

HOLIKA SAMMELAN COMMITTEE.—A public meeting of the Holika Sammelan Committee, Bombay, will be held to-day at 6-30 p. m. (S. T.), in the hall of the Prarthana Samaj, Girgaon, at which the report of the last year's work will be submitted, and the plan of this year's campaign will be explained by Mr. G. K. Devadhar. Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersy will preside. There will be singing of the Holika Sammelan songs by boys specially trained and speeches will be delivered by Justice Sir Narayanrao Chandavarkar, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. N. B. Vibhakar, Bar.-at-Law, Mr. Chandra Shankar Pandya and others.


"WHAT is UTRODINE" one often asks when the Physician recommends it. It is a very palatable Tonic and sedative for all the functional disorders of women. A purely vegetable preparation, equally useful to mothers and to growing damsels. Literature post free from MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.


## PARSI BENEVOLENCE.

PROGRESS OF A WELL-KNOWN INSTITUTION.

This evening Sir Richard Lamb will distribute prizes to the students of the schools of the Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution, which, during its existence of sixty-four years, has done much to promote education among the community and contributed to lessen poverty and misery among its members. The institution is a splendid monument of Parsi philanthropy, and the encouragement it has had in the past was substantial and deserving.

From the extracts which we publish below from the report of the working during the past ten years of the schools under its management, the steady advancement of the institution on the lines laid down by its founders is evident.

The following extracts are called from the report of the Schools of this institution stated :—The minimum fee in the Boys' Schools in Bombay is 8 annas, and the maximum Rs. 3. Only about 10 per cent. of the boys are paying pupils and the fee collections amount to only about Rs. 30 or 40 per mensem. In the Girls' Schools they amount to only about Rs. 18 or 20, and in the Mofussil Schools no fees are collected.

Of the four Boys' Schools in Bombay, three are in this building, which was first occupied in August 1873. These three schools are known as the High School, the Middle School, and the Central Primary School.

The first of these has at present five classes with 206 pupils, the attendance per cent. being 95·1; the second three classes with 145 pupils, the attendance per cent. being 93·8; and the third five classes with 189 pupils, the percentage of attendance being 87·5. The fourth school is also a Primary School. It was opened in 1864 as a feeder to the Central Institution by the late Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, second son of the founder of the Institution. This School is at present at Princess Street in a hired building and has five classes with 105 pupils, the percentage of attendance being 88·7.

The numbers attending the Boys' Schools used to be much larger two or three decade ago, some classes in the Central Institution having so many as 60 or 70 pupils under one master, but since the opening of the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Parsee Charitable Institution, the numbers are restricted to about 40 per class, which 5 more than the limit fixed for Government Schools. In the Branch Primary School where the classrooms are very small the limit is 25. In the Central institution new admissions are made only once a year in the month of January, but notwithstanding the greatest care in making admissions, the limit of 40 is often exceeded in classes having more than one feeder. In the A. V. Department the only classes that are not overcrowded are the Matriculation and Pre-Matriculation classes, as these have no outside feeders and are sufficiently advanced to open some of the avenues of employment to boys who are too poor to aspire to a University career.

Teaching Staff at present consisted of 18 form masters, one of whom is an M. A. B. Sc., and one an M.A., with honours, and LL.B., 2 Second Language Masters, one of whom is a B A. LL. B., 1 duly qualified Drill Master ; and one Drawing Master, One of the form masters serves also as Assistant Drill Master and as Cricket and Hockey coach. All the form masters of the High School are former pupils of the Institution.

Cricket and Hockey are as popular games in the Boys' Schools of this Institution as in any other school in Bombay. In the Sports held at the Stadium in December 1911, one of the boys of the Institution came first in the Half Mile Race and won a silver cup and a silver medal, and another came third and won a silver cup and a bronze medal.

This year classes for teaching Typewriting, Shorthand, and Book-keeping have been opened for orphans and other in connection with the first three classes of the High School, from funds kindly provided by the Trustees of the Parsee Punchayet out of a princely donation placed at their disposal by Sir Shapurjee B. Broacha, Kt., for improving the condition of Parsee orphans and widows.

The Trustees of the Parsee Punchayet have made special arrangements, independently of the Institutien funds, also for imparting religious and moral instruction to the boys and girls of the Institution.

Notwithstanding the poverty of the pupils, which causes a considerable number of them to leave for service without going up for Matriculation, the Night School of the Institution has almost always been very successful in the Matriculation Examination.

In all 574 boys have matriculated from the Institution since 1864, the year in which it first began to prepare candidate for the University.

The success of the Students in the art Examinations were in so creditable. Government pay the Institution interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the the original cash endowment of three lacs of Rupees made over to them by the Founder, and the defferent of Rs. 6,000 between this rate and the rate of 4 per cent. which prevailed in those days is looked upon by the Government Educational Department as a fixed grant to the Institution. As the expenditure in connection with the Educational Branch alone of the Institution amounts to over Rs. 50,000 per annum, this Government grant of Rs. 6,000 to the entire Charity is obviously most inadequate was in recognition of the continued high efficiency of this Institution, Government have been pleased to make provision in their budget for an additonal grant of Rs. 4,300 per annum for the Secondary Department of the Institution. All its Schools are under Government inspection and the Bombay Schools are inspected every by the Educational Inspector, C.D., who sends a report of his inspection to the Punchayet of Managing Committee of the Institution. During the past 39 years there was scarcely a year in which the Inspector's report was not very favourable.

Free tiffin for indigent boys and girls the institution had been introduced by at the suggestion of the Principal. This innovation of feeding the poorer pupils of of the Institution was introduced in August 1908, and 40 boys and 27 girls were at first fed from funds collected on the initiative of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., by the Secretary of the Institution. Mr. Furdoonjee Jamsetjee, whom I think this opportunity of thinking for the interest he takes in this project. These numbers were afterwards increased to 60 and 40 respectively, and since August 1909, 60 additional boys and 40 additional girls have been fed from funds supplied by the Trustees of the N. M. Wadia Charity. These numbers too have been recently increased, and at present 170 boys and 135 girls are on our free-tiffin registers, the cost of feeding 65 of the extra number being borne by Sir Shapurjee B. Broacha, Kt.

Several Book Funds have been stated for supplying indigent boys and girls with the necessary classbooks. This year, books of the value of over Rs. 450 were supplied from these funds, free of charge, to boys unable to buy them. Many poor boys are helped with books every year also from the Khundalawala Book Fund.

The principal has been getting Rs. 50 per annum from an anonymous gentlemen.

In the period under report the poorer boys and girls were supplied with new shoes and umbrellas during the rains in several years by certain charitable donors.

GIRLS' SCHOOLS, BOMBAY.

Of the three schools for girls in Bombay, one is in this building, one in the hired building at Princes Street, where the Branch Boys' School is located, and one in Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's Alahibaug at Bahercote. All these three schools teach up to Gujarati Standard VI, with a little English. Elementary drawing and drill are also taught and cookery encouraged by means of annual prizes. The Fort School has 9 classes, with 262 pupils, and an attendance per cent. of 81. The school at Princes Street has 7 classes with 212 pupils and an attendance per cent. of 77, and the schools at Bahercote has 6 classes with 50 pupils and an attendance per cent. of 77. All these schools are now under female teachers and the Reports of the Educational Inspector show that they are in a satisfactory state. The Girls' Schools are managed by the Superintendent under the direction of the Secretary of the Institution.

MOFUSSIL SCHOOLS.

The Mofussil Schools of the Institution are for the most part small vernacular schools and are attended by about 600 boys and about 700 girls. They are under the direct supervision of the Educational Inspector, N. D., and are reported to be doing well on the whole. All the schools of the Institution taken together impart education, for the most part gratuitously, to about 2,500 children of the Parsee community, that is, about a sixty of the total number of Parsees under instruction in this Presidency; the funds of the Institution have, under the management of the Punchayet, risen from about eleven lacs of rupees in 1873 to nearly fourteen lacs and a quarter in 1913.

## THE WEATHER.

COLD WAVE MOVING EASTWARDS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAR. 19.

A little precipitation has occurred in Kashmir, Assam and Eastern Bengal. Duststorms and dust haze are reported from nearly all stations in north-west India. The cold wave has advanced eastwards, and now extends as far as the west of the United Provinces.

Forecast :—Some showers in northeast India.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 19th March 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are heavily clouded in the extreme north and at Delhi and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or on defect. Temperature has fallen and is now in moderate to fairly large defect.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded at Allahabad and clear elsewhere. The air is generally drier than usual. Temperature has fallen and is in slight defect in the extreme western districts.

Sind and Rajputana,—Skies are heavily clouded at Karachi and generally clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in lower Sind and Rajputana. Temperature has fallen and is in moderate to large defect.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded in the southern half of Kathiawar and clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature has fallen and is now lower than usual.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Minimum temperature is in excess at Jubbulpore and normal or in defect at the other stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual in the north Konkan. Temperature is in defect at Karwar.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is generally in defect. Minimum temperature is in defect at some stations.

General Remarks.—The depression in the Punjab has almost disappeared but, heavy cloud persists in the extreme north Isolated dust-storm have occurred in the Punjab, west Rajputana and upper Sind, but no precipitation has been reported. A cold wave is spreading eastward and temperature is in moderate to fairly large defect to the west of a line joining Surat and Agra. Karachi reports moderate seas and a gale of wind this morning.

Dry weather is likely generally.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The reading of the Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time), on the 19th March, 1913, was 29·923 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 11 feet at 8 a.m. (local time.) The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80deg. F. will be 14 inches and this will be higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of the barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of the gauge be different from 47 feet, it will be read higher or lower by ·01 inches for 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

## DIVINE SERVICES.

Good Friday, 21st March.

S. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, BANDRA HILL.

Matins, Sermon and Ante Communion at 11 a.m., Preacher—Rev. J. B. Glass, Chaplain; Collection for the Mission to the Jews in Bombay.

EMMANUEL CHURCH GIRGAUM.

English—8 a.m. Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evening Prayer and Sermon; no Mid-day Service. Marathi Services 9 a. m. and 12 a.m.; Gujerathi services 3 p.m.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, COLABA CAUSEWAY.

Good Friday Service—8-30 a.m., Rev. J. F. Edwards.


Pastry never sad nor sour—if you bake with Paisley Flour.

From the first time you begin to use

"PAISLEY (Trade Mark) FLOUR"

The SURE raising powder

lighter and better pastry will result.

You stir 1 part into 16 parts of ordinary flour,—then add the other ingredients and proceed in the usual way, and your pastry will be light, crisp and wholesome.

THE HAIR TONIC FOR THE ORIENT

KAMINIA OIL
Delicately perfumed oil for beautifying and increasing the growth of the hair.
To be rubbed well into the roots of the hair daily.
KAMINIA PERFUMERY Co BOMBAY

KAMINIA OIL

Nourishes the Hair,
Removes the Dandruff,
Increases the Growth,
Beautifies the skin.

It's not only a hair tonic but a skin food too. Little rubbed on the body just before the bath produces refreshing sensation and makes the skin velvity. Delicately Perfumed. The finest Hair pressing.

PER BOTTLE RE. 1, V. P. EXTRA. OF ALL CHEMISTS. Sample free on application with half anna. Postage stamp.

Kaminia Oil has been for excellent make awarded a Gold Medal in the Mysore Exhibition, and Certificate of merits in the Allahabad Exhibition.

Do not use cheap and inferior Hair Oil which injure Hair and Brain.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,

Jumma Musjid, BOMBAY, No. 2.

Stephens'

Inks

Stephens' Ribbons AND Carbons for Typewriters.


TO PARENTS.


COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best. Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

# MARKET REPORT.

## LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Mar 18. BOMBAY, MARCH 19.

### FINANCIAL.

| | Rates. | Plus. | Minus. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 1-2 per cent. Consols | 73 9-16 | 1-8 | – |
| 3 do. Rentes. | 89 ex | unchgd | |
| 3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan .. ... | 89 1-2 | unchgd | |
| do. do. Gov. Securities.. ... | 83 3-8 | unchgd | |
| Bar Silver in London Spot ... | 26 3-16 | | 1-8 |
| do. 2 months' hence ... | 26 9-16 | | 1-8 |
| Bar Silver in New York | 56 7-8 | | 3-8 |
| Exchange on London at Paris ... | 25·27 | unchgd | |
| do. do. at Berlin. | 20·45 | 1-2 | |
| do. do. New York | 4·37 1-8 | unchgd | |
| Discount Bank of England Rate ... | 5 | since | |
| do Short London Bills | 17th Oct | | |
| 3 months' sight... | 4 7-8 | 1-16 | |
| do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight ... | 4 5-16 | unchgd | |
| do. 3 months' fine Trade Bills ... | 5 1-4 | unchgd | |
| do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ... | 5 1-4 | unchgd | |
| Interest day-to-day Loans. ... | 4 7-8 | unchgd | |
| do. 7 day Market Loans ... | 4 3-4 | unchgd | |

Bar Gold, ...77·9 unchgd.
Exchange on India 80 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 27-32 unchgd.
Closing tone of silver—Fall caused by China selling.

COUNCIL BILLS—EXTRA ALLOTMENTS.
Transfer on Madras .. Rs. 4,50,000

### COTTON

LIVERPOOL—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Spot | Easier. | Moderate business. |
| Futures | | ...Steady. |
| Manchester | Steady with little doing. | |
| Total Sales | | ... 7,000 bales. |
| Sold on Speculation and for Export | | ... 500 " |
| Imports | | ...12,000 " |
| Mid-Americans | | ... 6·87—64 |
| Egyptian F. G. F. Brown... | | 9·95 unchgd |

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

| Mar.-Apl. | Apr.-May. | May-June. | June-July. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6·59 —03 | 6·58 —03 | 6·57 —03 | 6·54 —03 |
| July-Aug. | Aug.-Sept. | Sept.-Oct. | |
| 6·50 —02 | 6·38 —03 | 6·24 —02 | |
| Oct.-Nov. | Nov.-Dec. | Jan.-Feb. | |
| 6·15 —02 | 6·12 —02 | 6·10 —02 | |

New York 11 a.m., May. 11·89 July 11·81.
New York official Noon call May 11·89 July 11·82.
New Orleans 10 a.m. May 12·14 July 12·08.

NEW YORK— Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 18,000
" Receipts at " last year... 32,000
" Exports to Great Britain .. 8,000
" Exports to Continent ... .....
Spot Cotton ...12·60 unchgd
Futures—Month of May 11·89—02
Futures—Month of July 11·83—01
Declined owing to unfavorable cables and advanced on bull support and short covering.

NEW ORLEANS—

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot cotton | ... 12 1-2 unchgd |
| Futures month of May | ... 12·16+01 |
| Futures month of July | ... 12·10+02 |
| Tone of Spot Cotton | ... Quiet |

Liverpool, March 18.

Tone Dhooties and Shirtings—Very firm but rather quiet
Tone Cloths. Steady moderate business.

| | |
|---|---|
| Weft American "54" | ... 11 7-8 |
| Weft Egyptian "80" | ... 18 1-2 |

Tone—Yarn—Market quiet.

| | |
|---|---|
| Weft Egyptian "32" | ... 12 1-4 |
| Twist "32" W T C... | 10 1-2 |
| Twist "32" B | ... 10 3-4 |
| Cloth Gunni's 20 36inch | ... 13 9 |
| Twist "36" W T C | ... 10 3-4 |
| Twist "36" B | ... 11 |
| Twist "42" | ... 12 1-4 |
| Twist American "60" | ... 16 3-4 |
| Twist Egyptian "60" | ... 17 1-2 |
| Twist Egyptian "80" | ... 22 |

Grey shirtings 39 in. by 37 1-2 38 yds 16 by 12 8 lbs Red Heading 7 10
" " 44 in. by 39 yds 14 by 13-8 lbs ... 8 6
White Nainsooks 28 in. by 18 yds 16 by 13 to 16-15 Gange ... 3 1 1-2
" Mull 28 in. by 18 yds 14 by 12 Green Ends .. 2 3 1-4
" Shirtings 32-35 in. by 42 yds Liepmans No 1500 ... 12 9
40s Banner Mill Twist ... 11 1-8
Geo Mayall's Yarn ... 11
F. G. F. Tinnevely C I F—Liverpool ... ... 6 7-16
Buyers or Sellers ... ...Nominal
months ... ... ...Mar.-Apr

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Water Twist American | 30s. | 10 1-2 pence |
| " " " | 40s. | 11 1-2 " |
| Mule " " | 40s. | 11 1-8 " |
| " " " | 50s. | 12 7-8 |
| " " " | 60s. | 15 1-8 |
| " " Egyptian | 40s. | 16 1-2 " |
| " " " | 50s. | 17 " |
| " " " | 60s. | 18 " |

### WHEAT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat White Delhi | ... Nominal. |
| Do. Months— | ... ..... |
| Do. Name of Ports— | ... ..... |
| Wheat White Karachi | ...37 |
| Do. Months | ... July-August |
| Do. Name of Ports—London—Done. | |
| Wheat Red Karachi | ..Nominal. |
| Do Months— | ... ..... |

Tone—Quiet.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rosario Santa Fe 62 lbs. | ... 34 3-4—1-2 |
| do Months—Mar. | |
| Buyers &c | ...Done. |
| Tone—Quiet. | |
| Barletta Russo—62 1-2lb | ...34 7-8—1-8 Mar.-April. |
| Buyers &c | ...Sellers. |
| Tone—Quiet. | |

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

| | |
|---|---|
| South Australian | ...37 1-8—3-8 |
| Do Months | March-April—Sellers. |

### SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

| | |
|---|---|
| Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship. | ... 50 1-2+1-8 |
| Do. Months— | ...Mar.-May. |
| Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers. | |
| Yellow Gujerat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship | ...52 1-4—1-4 |
| Do. Months— | ... Apl.-May. |
| Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers. | |
| Brown Cawnpore | ...41+1-4— -4 |
| Do Months— | ...April-May. |
| Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers. | |

Tone—Quiet.

LINSEED—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bombay, per 416lbs ex-ship | ...46—1 |
| Do. Months— | ...March-May. |
| Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Sellers. | |
| Tone—Quiet. | |
| Linseed Calcutta | ...Not received. |
| Do. Months— | ... ..... |

London— ... .....
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 41 3-4—1-8
Do. Months— ...Mar.-Apl.
Do Name of Ports—Hamburg—Sellers

COTTONSEED.—
Bombay Cottonseed Market £6-14-6—6d.
Mar.-Apl.—Hull—Sellers. Dull.

### MISCELLANEOUS

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ...11 3-4 unchgd

RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... 3 11 unchgd
Mar.-April—Value—Quiet.

METALS—

| | |
|---|---|
| Standard Copper G M B | ...£ 64 1-2+3-16 |
| Copper Braziers | ...£78 -2 unchgd |
| Yellow Metal | ... d 7 |

FREIGHTS—
Coals:—Cardiff, to Bombay 13s. 6d.—Value

WOOL AUCTION SALE.

Wool Auction closed to-day steady with a fair demand.
Total amount sold 27,000
Vicanere first white highest 12 3-8d.
" " lowest 11d.
Vicanere ordinary white highest 10 1-2d.
Vicanere ordinary white lowest 9 1-2d.
Candahar first white highest 11d.
" " lowest 10 1-3d.
Candahar ordinary white highest 10d.
Candahar ordinary white lowest 9d.
Bicanere white highest 9 1-2.
Bicanere white lowest 8.

SUGAR—

| | |
|---|---|
| German Granulated Sugar C&F India (Double bags)... | 13 5 1-4unchgd |
| Do. Months of Shipment... | May-Aug.—Sellers. |

Tone—Practically nothing doing.

| | |
|---|---|
| Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India | ...12 9—3-4d. |
| Do Months of Shipments— | Mar.-Apr.—Sellers. |

Tone—Very quiet.

| | |
|---|---|
| German Beet-root 50 p.c. | ... 9 11 1-2—1-2d. |
| Months of Shipments | ... May—Sellers. |
| 10 0 1-2—1-4d.—Oct.-Dec.—Sellers. | |

Tone—Market steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| E A B & Similar Crystal C & F India | 14 4 1-2 unchgd |
| Months of Shipments... | Apl.-Aug.—Sellers. |

Tone—Neglected.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay | ...12 3 3-4 unchgd |
| Month of Shipments | ...Mar.—Value. |

Tone—Quiet but steady.
Java Sugar—Steady nothing doing.

## BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [19TH Mar. 1913.

### IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

| Packages. | Value. | From | Importers. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 347 Bars Silver... | Rs. 7,50,000 | Shanghai. | Hongkong Bank |

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 17th Mar. 1913.

| By | Bars | Ounces. |
|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. Railway..... | 54 | 67,577 |
| B. B. and C. I. Raily | 51 | 62,177 |

### FINANCIAL

MONEY:—
Bank of Ben. rate since 13th Feb 1913 7 p.c.
Bank of Bom. " " 27th Dec. 1912 8 "
Bank of Mad. " " 31st Dec. " 8 "

EXCHANGE—
The market opened dull at 1s. 3d. 31-32 T. T., 1s. 4d. on Demand and 1s. 4d. 9-32 for 3 months' sight bills. Little business has been done either way. Far Eastern rates are easier.

We quote.—

| | |
|---|---|
| T. T. on London | ...1s 3d. 31-32 |
| Demand Draft | ...1s. 4d. |
| Credits 3 months' sight | ...1s. 4 5-16 |
| Do. do forward | ...1s. 4d. 1-4 25th Apl. |
| Do. do France | ...171 1-4 |
| Do. do Marks | 139 1-2 |
| Hongkong 30 days' sight | ..141 1-4 |
| Shanghai | 188 3-4 |
| Japan | 148 1-2 |

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—
The market opened steady at 95 1-8 for Cash and 95 3-16 for the Settlement. There has been no change during the day and the market closes steady as under.

We quote.—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cash | ... Rs. | 95 2 0 |
| Settlement | ... " | 95 3 0 |

BULLIONS.—
Yesterday bar silver in London was 1-8 lower both for ready and forward at 26 3-16 and 26 9-16 respectively. New York was 1-4 down at 56 7-8. The local market opened at 66 5-16 for the first settlement and has advanced 1-4 during the day with a moderate business doing. Closing rates are as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote.—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| English Bar Gold | ... Rs. | 23 15 9 |
| Australian " | ... " | 23 15 0 |
| Sovereigns " | ... " | 15 0 0 |
| Silver (ex duty) | | |
| Ready | ... " | 80 10 0 |
| 1st Settlement | ... " | 66 9 0 |
| 2nd Settlement | ... " | 67 2 0 |
| Silver (cum duty) | | |
| Ready | ... " | 80 0 0 |
| 1st Settlement March | ... " | 75 15 0 |
| 2nd Settlement | ... " | 76 8 0 |

### COTTON.

MARKET REPORTS.—
Only trifling changes are reported in the American markets yesterday. The local market has kept steady for Broach, the rate for good opening at Rs. 343 and advancing in the early part of the day to Rs. 344 1-2. A fair business was done at Colaba, where slight fluctuations occurred, the closing rate for good Broach being Rs. 344. Fine Khamgaon Akola March is offering at Rs. 290 and other descriptions are easier in proportion with little doing. Ready cotton continues dull and declining. Very little business has been done.

QUOTATIONS.—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fine M. G. Broach | ... Rs. | 320 | April. |
| Fine M. G. Broach | ... " | 348 | March. |
| Good M. G. Broach | ... " | 344 | " |
| Fine M. G. Wardha-Hinganghat | ... " | 305 | " |
| Fine M. G. Nagpur | ... " | 302 | " |
| Fine M. G. Yeotmal | ... " | 299 | " |
| Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon | ... " | 296 | " |
| F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola | ... " | 290 | " |
| Fine M. G. Khandeish | " | 272 | " |
| F. G. M. G. Khandeish | " | 263 | " |
| Fine M. G. Bengal | " | 262 | " |
| Sawginned Dharwar | ... " | 313 | Apl.-May |
| Good H. G. Westerns.. | " | 299 | " |

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Opening Tone | ... | Dull |
| Estimated Sales | ... | 7,000 |
| Total Imports | ... | 2,000 |

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

| Mar.-Apr. | Apr.-May. | May-June. |
|---|---|---|
| 6·59 unchgd | 6·58 unchgd | 6·57 unchgd |

| June-July. | July-August. | Aug.-Sept. |
|---|---|---|
| 6·55 +01 | 6·50 unchgd | 6·38 unchgd |
| Sept.-Oct. | Oct.-Nov. | Nov.-Dec. |
| 6·24 unchgd | 6·15 unchgd | 6·12 —01 |

### SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:
The market is quiet but steady.
We quote:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ready | ... Rs. | 7 14 0 R.T. |
| Apl-May | ... " | 8 11 0 R.T. |

RAPESEED:—
The market is quiet. We quote:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Brown Delhi Apl-May | Rs. | 8 5 0 R.T. |
| Yellow Cawnpore Apl-May | " | 8 12 0 R.T. |
| Yellow Gujerat Apl.-May | ... " | 8 12 0 R.T. |

GINGELLYSEED:—
Tone—Quiet.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bold White 85 p.c. | Rs. | 57 8 0 |
| Small White | ... " | 57 0 0 |
| Black Kutni | ... " | 48 8 0 |
| Red Khandwa | ... " | 54 0 0 |
| Yellow Higenghat | ... " | 61 8 0 |

POPPYSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
April-May ... Rs. 13 12 0 R.T.

CASTORSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ready | ... Rs. | 36 4 0 |
| Forward | " Rs. | 34 8 0 |

COTTONSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 26 8 0

GROUNDNUTS:—
Tone—Quiet. We quote.—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bold | ... Rs. | 49 8 0 |
| Small | ... " | 47 8 0 |

WHEAT:—
The market is quiet but steady.
We quote:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| White Pesi 85 p.c. ready | Rs. | 5 9 6 R.T. |
| White Delhi Apl.-May | " | 5 9 0 R.T. |

### SHARES.

#### BANKS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank of Bombay | ... | 1,665 |
| Bank of India | ... | 64 |
| Eastern Bank | ... | 90 |
| Indian Specie | ... | 65 |

#### MILLS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| David | ... | 482 1-2 |
| Kohinoor | ... | 762 1-2 |
| Manockji Petit | ... | 3,120 |
| New Great Eastern | ... | 250 |
| Standard | ... | 1,287 1-2 |

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ord | | 185 |
| Bombay E. S. & T. C. Pre | | 176 |
| Bombay S N Ordy | " | 240 |
| Colaba Land and Mill .. | | 1,462 1-2 |
| Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate | | 20 1-4 |

### DAYS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton | ... | 19,661 bales. |
| Wheat | ... | 21,708 cwts. |
| Linseed | ... | 23,169 " |
| Rapeseed | ... | 9,190 " |
| Gingellyseed | ... | 5,384 " |
| Poppyseed | ... | 2 " |
| Groundnuts | ... | 2,818 " |
| Castorseed | ... | 15,255 " |
| Bice | ... | 6,592 " |
| Myrabollams. | ... | 6,022 " |
| Cottonseed | ... | 9,6·5 " |
| Mowrasced | ... | Nil " |
| Gram | ... | 1,911 " |
| Joowar | ... | 7,765 " |
| Maize | ... | 295 " |
| Barley | ... | 888 " |

### GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, Mar. 18.

| | |
|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at U.S. Ports. | 18,000 Bales |
| Exports to Great Britain ... | 7,000 do |
| Exports to Continent ... | Nil |
| Spot Cotton at New York ... | 12·60 |
| Future Cotton at New York May ... ... | 11·89—2 |
| Future Cotton at New York July ... ... | 11·83—3 |
| Tone Market at closing Spot.. | Steady |
| Tone Market at closing Futures ... ... | do |

General Tone of Market:—declined early owing on favorable cables advanced late on bull support short covering.

NEW ORLEANS, Mar. 18.

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot Cotton at New Orleans... | 12 1-2 |
| Future Cotton at New Orleans—May ... | 12·16+1 |
| Future Cotton at New Orleans—July. ... ... | 12·10+2 |
| Opening tone of Market— | Steady |
| Closing tone of Market— | ..... |

Markets closed on Friday and Saturday.

LIVERPOOL, Mar. 18.

### COTTON.

Cotton.—The Liverpool market opened for spot— ... Quiet and closed. Quiet.
Do. The Liverpool market closed for futures ... Steady.
Do. The Liverpool market closed for East Indian ... .....
Total Day's Sales ... ... 7,000 bales.
Sales of spec. and export ... 500
Total Sales of Surat ... .....
Total Day's Imports ... 12,000
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown ... 9·95
Mid American at Liverpool ...6·87—4
Cotton Dely Mid Uplands Liverpool. G. O. C.

| Futures. | Latest closing | To-day's opening. |
|---|---|---|
| Mar.-Apl. .. | 6·59 | 6·59 |
| Apl.-May ... | 6·58 | 6·58 |
| May-June... | 6·57 | 6·57 |
| June-July... | 6·54 | 6·54 |
| July-Aug.... | 6·50 | 6·50 |
| Aug.-Sept... | 6·38 | 6·38 |
| Sept.-Oct.... | 6·24 | 6·24 |
| Oct.-Nov.... | 6·15 | 6·15 |
| Nov.-Dec.... | 6·12 | 6·12 |

Manchester Piece goods market—Firm with rather improved inquiry—There is demand from Calcutta for 'Jaconets fine."

MANCHESTER, Mar. 17.

Piece goods market—
Steadier in sympathy with cotton.
Demand from Calcutta for Jaconets fine.
Business very little doing in Grey shirtings medium

LONDON, Mar. 18.

### WHEAT AND SEEDS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs)... | Apl.-June—Ldn. 44 3 |
| Do. Bombay exship (per 416lbs) ... | Mar.-Apl.—Hamburg ... ... 47 6 |
| Do. La Plata ... | Mar.-Apr.—Hamburg— ... 41 3 |
| Do. Tone of Market at close. | ..... |
| Do. Tendency of the Market— | Steady |
| Linseed Oil Spot Pipes.. | Mar— £ 23 15-0 |
| do ... | May-June— £ 23- 4-0 |
| Do. Tone of Market at close. | Steady |
| Do. total afloat for U. K. ... | ..... |
| Do. River Plate exports ... | ..... |
| Poppyseed Canal... | Apl.-May.—Hamburg... 70 3 |
| Do. Tone of Market at close. | Steady |
| Rapeseed Calcutta Brown Canal | ..... |
| Do. Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 p.c. exship | Mar.-Apr.—Antwerp ... 50 6 " |
| Do. Yellow Guzerat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. exship | Mar-Apl.—Antwerp ... 52 " |
| Do. Ferozepore usual bold | Mar.-Apl.—Antwerp ... ..... |
| Do. Jamba Bed— | Mar.-Apl. Antwerp ... ... ..... |
| Do. Tone of Market at close. | Quiet |
| Cotton seed. Bombay parcels. | Mar.-Apl.—Hull ...£6-17-6 " |
| Do. Tone of Market at Close.. | Quiet |
| Gingelly Seed. Bombay 15 p.c. | Mar.-Apl.—London. ..... |
| Wheat. Choice white Karachi | Mar.-Apl.—London... ..... |
| Do. F A Q Red Karachi (per 492 lbs.) | Mar.-Apl.—London... —... |
| Do. Club No. 2... | Mar.-Apl.—London ... ..... |
| Do. Choice white Delhi | March-Apl.—London— ..... |
| Do. Tone of Market at Close. | Quiet |
| Do. South Australian | ... ..... |
| Do. Rozario Santa Fe. 62 lbs. | ..... |
| Do do Tone of Market at Close | ... ..... |
| Do. Red Graded American per central | —May. ... 7 5 0 1-4 |
| Do. Afloat to U. K.... | ... ..... |
| Do. Stock at U. S. Ports ... | ..... |

LONDON, Mar 18.

### SUGAR.

| | |
|---|---|
| German Beet-root 88 per cent | Quiet |
| F. O. B. Hamburg... | Mar 9 11 1-4 " |
| German Beetr ot. 88 per cent F. O. B. Hamburg... | Apr. 10 " |
| " Closing Tone of Market. | Quiet |
| German Granulated C. and F. India. (double Bags) | Mar.-Apr. ...13 0 3-4 " |
| German Granulated C. and F. India. (double Bags) | Apl.-May—13 1 1-2 " |
| German Closing Tone Market— | Quiet |
| Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. India | Mar.-Apl. 13 " |
| Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. India... | Apl-May 13 0 3-4 " |
| Do. Closing Tone of Market. | Quiet |
| Mauritius Crystals | ...Mar. 12 4 1-2 " |
| Do. Closing Tone of Market.. | ..... |
| E. A. B. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags)— | Mar.-Apr. 14 4 1-2 " |
| E. A. B. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags— | Apl.-May... 14 6 " |
| Do. Closing Tone of Market.. | Steady |

LONDON, Mar. 18.

### JAVA SUGAR.

| | Value |
|---|---|
| Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta | Mar.-Apl.... 12 9 |
| Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F Calcutta | ...June. 11 3 |
| Java Sugar 16 1-8 (Average 17) C.I.F. Calcutta. | July-Dec. 10 10 1-2 |
| Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi | Mar.-Apl.... 12 10 1-2 |
| Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi, | June 11 4,1-2 |
| Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi | July-Dec... 11 |
| Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta... | Mar.-Apl.... 13 1 1-2 |
| Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar Calcutta... | June.. 12 3 |
| Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta | July-Dec.... 12 |
| Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar Bom. or Karachi | Mar.-Apl. .. 13 3 |
| Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom or Karachi | June .. 12 4 1-2 |
| Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar Bom. or Karachi | July-Dec. 12 1 1-2 |
| Closing Tone of Market | Quiet |
| Special Feature ... | and unchanged |

LONDON, Mar. 18.

### METALS.

| | £ s. d. |
|---|---|
| Copper, Standard G M B ... | 64 10 0 |
| " Best English Selected. | 70 5 0 |
| " Braziers ... ... | 78 10 0 |
| " Tone of Market ... | Steady |
| Hard Spelter ... ... | 22 0 0 |
| Tin Block F O B Liverpool | ... 215 0 0 |
| Yellow Metal ... | 7 |
| Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 C. G. O. B I, p.c. F O B L'pool ... ... | 11 17 6 |
| Silver, Spot ... ... | 26 3-16 |
| " 2 months hence ... | 26 9-16 |
| " Tone of Market— ... | Quiet with little doing. |

LONDON, Mar. 18.

### FINANCIAL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Silver Spot ... ... | 26 3-16 |
| Silver 2 months ... ... | 26 9-16 |
| " Closing Tone of Market— | Quiet China selling. |
| " Tendency, etc., of the Market ... ... | do |
| Rentes 3 per cent ... | ... £ 88 1-8 |
| Consols 2 1-2 per cent | ... £ 73 9-16 |
| Indian Stock 3 1-2 p. cent... | £ 89 1-2 |
| Sterling loan ... ... | £ 89 1-2 |
| Govt Securities, 3 per cent .. | £ 76 |
| Rupee Paper 3 1-2 per cent .. | £ 63 3-4 |
| Bar Gold per oz | ... 77·9 |
| Opening Tone of Finance Market— | Steady. |
| Closing Tone of Finance Market— | Steady. |
| Bank of England Rate of Discount ... | ... 5 p. c. |
| Exchange on India 30 Days Sight ... ... | .. 1 3 27-32 |
| London at Paris Fcs | ... 25·26 1-2 |
| Berlin cheques on London | Mks 20·44 1-2 |
| Newyork (Demand Bills) | Dols 4·87 1-8 |
| Interest day to day loans | ... 4 13-16 |
| Interest 7 days Market loans. | 4 3-4 |
| Discount Bank Bills 3 months Sight ... ... | ... 4 3-4 |
| Discount Bank Bills 6 months Sight ... ... | ... 4 1-4 |
| Fine Trade Bills 3 months | ... 5 1-4 |
| Fine Trade Bills 6 months | ... 5 1-4 |

LIVERPOOL, Mar. 18.

### OPENING COTTON.

| | |
|---|---|
| Days Estimated Sales | ... 7,000 Sales |
| Tone of Market | ... Steady. |
| Cotton Dely Mid Uplands Liverpool | G. O. C. |

| Futures. | Latest closing | To-day's opening. |
|---|---|---|
| Mar.-Apl. .. | 6·59 | 6·59 |
| Apl.-May ... | 6·58 | 6·58 |
| May-June... | 6·57 | 6·57 |
| June-July... | 6·54 | 6·54 |
| July-Aug.... | 6·50 | 6·50 |
| Aug.-Sept... | 6·38 | 6·38 |
| Sept.-Oct.... | 6·24 | 6·24 |
| Oct.-Nov.... | 6·15 | 6·15 |
| Nov.-Dec.... | 6·12 | 6·12 |

Prices taken at 10-5 a.m.

### HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, March 17.

The Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount Estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1912-13 | £15,500,000 |
| Remitted from 1st April, 1912, to 15th March 1913, by Council Bills (a) ... ... | £24,972,949 |
| Excess over budget estimate ... | £ 9,472,949 |

a Of this sum £7,06,280 has been taken to the account of the Currency Reserve.

LOBSTERS don't keep green when they get into hot water, nor do faces keep fresh and clear in the tropics. What gives the complexion the bloom of freshness is Aubry Sisters' Famous Beautifier, the pet of the Americans. By cleansing the pores and feeding the tissues, it renders the skin as soft, smooth and velvety as that of a new-born infant. It is not a shiny powder nor a greasy cream, and its presence defies detection. Guaranteed harmless.—MADON SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

## COMPANY MEETINGS.

The ordinary general meeting of the Colaba Land and Mill Company, Ltd., was held at Messrs. Bradbury and Co., Church Gate Street, last evening, when Mr. J. F. Bradbury, Chairman, presided.

In opening the proceedings, Mr. Bradbury referred in terms of sorrow to the late Mr. Mackenzie, who was one of the prominent directors of the company.

The directors' report and the audited accounts for the half-year ended 31st December 1912 were adopted by the meeting.

The nett profits of the company during the period under report was Rs. 2,93,085-4-3, to which was added Rs. 258-0-5, the balance of profit of last year.

After deducting the amounts set aside for the reserve and depreciation funds, the directors had a disposable balance of profit of Rs. 2,03,343-4-8, of which Rs. 2,00,000 was sanctioned by the shareholders to be paid as dividend at the rate of Rs. 50 per share.

Messrs. Tribhovandas Varjevandas and Rustomjee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy were re-elected as directors.

### HOWARD AND BULLOUGH MILLS CO., LTD.

The directors' report of Howard and Bullough Mills Co., Ltd., up to 31st December 1912 showed a profit of Rs. 1,01,131-11-2 which, after deducting Rs. 10,113 the Agents' commission, left a disposable balance of Rs. 91,018-11-2, out of which it was decided to pay a dividend of Rs. 25 per share.

The company's premises, including machinery, stores, cotton, yarn and waste, as also cotton and yarn stored in godowns are fully insured for Rs. 28,97,750.

Messrs. H. A. H. Payne and J. H. Latimer were re-elected and Messrs. C. V. Mehta and N. G. Hunt were confirmed as directors of the company.

Mr. H. R. Greaves, Chairman, presided over the annual ordinary general meetings of the Howard and Bullough Mills Co., Ltd., the James Greaves Mills Co., Ltd., the Connaught Mills Co., Ltd., and the Empress Spinning and Weaving Co. Ltd., which were held last evening at the registered offices of the company in the premises of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., Forbes-street.

### JAMES GREAVES MILLS CO., LTD.

The directors' report of this company shewed a profit of Rs. 71,033-5-4 to 31st December 1912.

The company's premises, machinery and goods are fully insured for Rs. 23,15,060. Sir Shapoorji Broacha and Mr. H. A. H. Payne were re-elected and Messrs. C. V. Mehta and N. G. Hunt were appointed directors of the company during the year.

### CONNAUGHT MILLS, CO., LTD.

The directors' report to 31st December 1912 shewed a profit of Rs. 69,807-6-5.

The company's premises, including machinery and goods were fully insured for Rs. 19,27,160.

Sir Shapoorji B. Broacha, Kt., and Mr. J. H. Latimer were re-elected and Messrs. C. V. Mehta and N. G. Hunt were appointed directors during the year.

### EMPRESS S. AND W. CO., LTD.

The directors' report to 31st December 1912 shewed a profit of Rs. 1,43,869-10-2.

The company's premises, including machinery, etc., were fully insured for Rs. 48,81,625.

Messrs. H. A. H. Payne and J. H. Latimer were re-elected and Messrs. C. V. Metha and N. G. Hunt were appointed directors.

The mills of all the companies worked at a satisfactory profit in the first half of the year, but from the 1st of July, when the new Factory Act came into operation, there had been constant trouble with the work people and great difficulty in securing a full complement of hands, and consequently the last half year had shown poor results.

### RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—Broad Gauge System.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 8th Mar., 1913, on 945·61 miles open.

| | Coaching Traffic Receipts. | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts. | Other Earnings (estimated) | Total Earnings |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Traffic for the week ... | Rs. 238000 | Rs. 490000 | Rs. 4000 | Rs. 732000 |
| Or per mile of Ry | 252 | 518 | 4 | 774 |
| For previous 9 weeks of half-year, | 1,71,9400 | 4244000 | 34000 | 607 4000 |
| Total for 10 weeks | 2034000 | 4734000 | 38000 | 6805000 |
| Comparison. | | | | |
| Total for cor. week of previous year.. | 226443 | 431442 | 14760 | 672645 |
| Per mile of Ry. do.. | 239 | 456 | 16 | 711 |
| Total to cor. date do | 2087958 | 4738587 | 53432 | 6879978 |

Increase for the week ...Rs. 59,355
Decrease to date .....Rs. 73,978

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—Metre Gauge System.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 8th Mar. 1913, on 1827·66 miles open.

| | Coaching Traffic Receipts. | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts. | Other Earnings (estimated) | Total Earnings |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Traffic for the week ... | Rs. 25400 | 34000 | 7000 | 66400 |
| Or per mile of Ry ... | 139 | 186 | 4 | 329 |
| For previous 9 weeks of half-year | 1804000 | 3524000 | 60000 | 5387000 |
| Total for 10 weeks ... | 2058000 | 3868000 | 67000 | 5988000 |
| Comparison. | | | | |
| Total for cor week of previous year.. | 231579 | 4040 7 | 7630 | 643256 |
| Per mile of Ry do.. | 127 | 221 | 4 | 352 |
| Total to cor. date do... | 2060997 | 4192390 | 79583 | 6318070 |

Decrease for the week ...Rs. 4[illegible],256
Do. to date ... ...Rs. 3,7[illegible],070

THE BEST PIANOS

and the largest stock to select from, may be seen at

S. ROSE & CO.,
FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW PIANOS,
Rs. 300 to 4,500.
USED PIANOS,
from Rs 150
FOR
SALE OR HIRE,
and on Easy payments.

There's Strength for YOU in HORLICK'S.
Take Horlick's frequently.
It maintains the strength—tones the System—keeping it braced up, thus withstanding disease. It is most pleasant to the taste. Ideal for Infants and Invalids.
Packed in 3 sizes. Of all Stores.
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

IF YOU ARE SUFFERING
from any such disease as ECZEMA, SCROFULA, BAD LEGS, ABSCESSES, ULCERS, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, BOILS, PIMPLES, SORES OF ANY KIND, PILES, BLOOD POISON, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, etc., don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have to be permanently cured is a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering.
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.
THE WORLD FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER
is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome and expel from the blood all impurities from whatever cause arising, and by rendering it clean and pure can be relied on to effect a complete and lasting cure.
Here is good proof of its efficacy:—

POISONED FOOT CURED

"Some time ago I had an accident to my left foot (ran a nail into it), it fastered, and got so bad that the doctor was called in and said I had poisoned it. For 3 years I was under different doctors and for one year of the three I only went out in a bath chair. Not only during that time did I entirely lose the little toe of my left foot, but a gaping wound came in the inside of the same foot. It was so bad that when I bathed it I fancied I could see the bones. At last I decided to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' and with the end of the second small bottle the discharge had stopped, and within a month I could get my foot to the ground. It is as well now as it ever was, of course, very scarred and a toe short, but I am sure I should have been a foot short had it gone on."

"WORTH £5 A DOSE"

"I also recommended it to a Surgeant's wife at Aldershot, whose husband had an open sore for seven years, the result of a sword thrust in Burma. She said she couldn't get him to try it for a long time, but at last he did, and the wound has completely healed. She told me that often after a long march he has writhed in agony and often fainted. When they were leaving to go to another station he came on purpose to say good-bye and thank me. He said he'd never forget me for being the cause of his trying it, and that it was worth £5 a dose.—Yours truly, (Mrs.) M. Cousins, 187 Twyford avenue, Portsmouth," England.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE
By reason of its wonderful Blood purifying properties
CURES ALL
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES.
Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.
BEWARE OF I

## SPORTING NEWS.

### THE KADIR CUP.

SECOND ROUND.

The following are the details of the heats in the Second Round:—

FIRST HEAT.—Capt. Lemdwick (3rd Gurkha Rifles) on Mackswaney, Mr. Noel, (Political Dept.), on Naik, Mr. Lawson Smith on Bandy. Umpire, Major Wardrop.

A very level start after a very heavy boar, which took them a fast run over open country. All had their turns. Noel got in a spear, but in doing so had the bad luck to jostle LAWSON Smith, and was disqualified. Lawson Smith won the hog, then fought gallantly.

SECOND HEAT.—Mr. Norton (R. H. A.), on Windfall, Mr. Gladstone (King's Dragoon Guards) on Bugler, Capt. Carbold Warrens. (R. F. A.) on Yip. Umpire, Major Pritchard.

After several false starts this heat got off together after a stout boar. Gladstone took up the lead, but a jink let up Warren, who looked like spearing, when another jink gave Gladstone a second try, and after sticking to his pig for a long time, he speared.

THIRD HEAT.—Mr. Turner (17th Lancers) on Eafilade, Major Woodside (R. A. M. C.) on Ginger, Mr. Brayne, (I. C. S.) on Fownhope. Umpire, Mr. Yorke.

A fair-sized pig got up on the line. Yorke got the heat off together, and a left-handed ring at a great pace followed, Turner leading at first, then Brayne, who took him through some difficult country. The pig jinked to Woodside, who availed himself of his chance and gave him a very quick and clever spear.

FOURTH HEAT.—Mr. Sherston (11th Lancers) on Magistrate, Mr. Metcalfe (3rd Horse) on Seagull, Capt. Phillips (R. H. A.) on Knight Errant. Umpire, Mr. Yorke.

A good boar got up from line. Phillips was quickest away from a level start, but had little the advantage of Sherston. At the first jink Phillips was perhaps the quicker on the pig in a rattling good hunt, and was bustling him badly, when he turned sharp across him and he had the misfortune to find Sherston between him and the pig. Sherston then quickly and cleverly speared, rolling over pig, horse and rider in doing so.

FIFTH HEAT.—Mr. Gray (3rd Horse) on Audacity, Mr. Wallace (R. F. A.) on Tarry, Mr. Curtis (K. R. R.) on Starlight. Umpire, Major Knowles.

A fair boar went away to a good start in front of the line, and after about 150 yds. disappeared in thick "toothbrush" grass, where he squatted and was temporarily lost to view, but Gray had the good fortune to see and spear him—a lucky win.

SIXTH HEAT.—Capt. Bromilo (14th Lancers) on Battleaxe, Capt. Mellor (R H. A.) on Brown-Girl; Capt. Paynter, (R. F. A.), Mac. Umpire, Major Knowles.

This was about as strong a heat could well start after a pig, and the result was keenly watched by all. A good level start sent them away at a great pace. Bromilo on Battleaxe seemed to do most of the work. A right-handed jink let the others come up, but Battleaxe ,still bore on and Bromilo speared as the pig dropped into a nullah and Paynter a half second later. A very exciting hunt.

SEVENTH HEAT.—Mr. Taylor (13th Hussars) on Farewell, Mr. Humfrey (Innis. Dragoons) on Monte, Capt. Paynter (R. F. A.) on Bob. Umpire, Major Wardrop.

A standing start after a nice pig. Humfrey on a jink let in Paynter, who rode him brilliantly a long way through thick and difficult country, doing all the work. Humfrey got in at the end, and quickly making use of his opportunity speared neatly. Paynter had very hard, luck indeed'

EIGHT HEAT.—Capt. Melvill, 17th Lancers, on Pussy, Mr. Clibborn R. H. A., on Bill, Capt. Mellor R. H. A., J. P.

After riding twice without being let go the heat were started on a fine old boar, in the open. Clibborn got on to him first and rode him till he jinked straight back out of a nullah ; then Melville rode through kekar trees, of which the pig took every advantage. Mellor then got on and touched him, but could show no blood ; however he got up again and speared, but had the misfortune to get his horse cut on the off hind. The old boar got under a thorn tree, and died fighting gamely to the last.

NINTH HEAT.—Capt. Phillips (R.H.A.), on Toffer, Major Pritchard (2nd Lancers) on The Plum, Mr. Turner, (17th Lancers), on Assault. Umpire Major Wardrop. A level start after a good boar. Phillips made the running. Pritchard had a dig on a jink, but went on. Phillips speared and showed blood ; his spear was broken and the hog was lost. Pritchard and Turner looked for him for some time, but without success. Pritchard then found blood on his spear and therefore won.

TENTH HEAT.—Sherston (11th Lancers) on Dreadnaught, Capt. Bromilo (14th Lancers) on Climax, Major Wardrop (R. H. A.) on Krispin. Umpire, Mr. Morton.

Climax scartched, having gone. Wardrop and Sherston got away well, and Wardrop was on the pig when he fell very heavily, leaving Sherteon to win as he liked. Wardrop, we regret to say, broke his collar-bone. Everyone was greatly disappointed at Wardrop's badluck.

### GWALIOR RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GWALIOR, Mar. 18.

There was a very large gathering on the racecourse. All the arrangements worked smoothly and without a hitch. The bookmakers did a large business. The totalizator was well patronized and returned some handsome dividends. Details :—

MORAR PLATE.—five furlongs.—

Capt. Barrett's Wee Lad, 7st. 6lbs., Melsom 1

Maharaja of Rewa's Lanceolar 10st., Evans, 2

Capt. the Hon. Thelluson's Lady Douglas, 10st. 6lbs., Capt. Barrett, 3

NOVICE PLATE.—half mile:—

Ebrahim Bin Zaid's Tezab 8st. 12lbs, Ruiz, 1

Mr. Lion's Mercy 7st. 12lbs. (carried 8st. 13lbs.), Evans 2

Col. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Yadgar 8st. 11lb, Pratt 3

Capt. Gourlie's Norwood 9st. 1lb., Jodharam 4

GIANT PONY HANDICAP.—five furlongs.

Mr. Goculdas' Borgie, 10st. 7lbs, Evans 1

Mr, G Thomas' Maidie 7st 5lbs, Crowden 2

Mr Craig's Kooka Burra 7st 6lbs, Melson 3

SIPRI PLATE.—Six furlongs.

Mr. Lion's Lord Durham, 10st. 4lbs..Evans 1

Mr. Lion's Bahiz, 7st 12lbs.....Majeed 2

Takur Sripal Singh's Asfundier, 8st. 7lbs.....Firth 3

SURWAI PLATE.—Five furlongs.

Mr, G, Thomas' Strathory 8st. 8lbs..... .....Crowddon 1

Mr. Welman's Mr. Pedlar 9st 10lbs..... .....Evans, 2.

Mr. Ormrod's Dixie Lass 9st 9lb..... .....Ruiz 3.

Capt. Lewi's Merman 7st. 12lb..... .....Jodha Ram, 4.

GWALIOR TRIAL PLATE,—One mile.

Mr. Goculdas' Picnic 9st. 3 lbs..... .....A. Hoyt, 1.

Thakur Sripal Singh's Mayfly IV 8st. 6lbs.....Firth, 2.

Mr. Gardas Silver Memory, 7st. 2lbs..... .....Partoo Singh, 3.

AGAR PLATE—Six furlongs.

Mr. Goculdas Baloz 10st .....A. Hoyt, 1.

Mr. Lion's Polish 8st. 12lbs.....Ruiz, 2.

Mr. A. S. Oomer's Zaffer Beg 9st. 10lbs .....Evans. 3.

### RIFLE SHOOTING.

COMPETETIONS OF THE B. V. A.

ON Sunday the Bombay Volunteer Artillery competed for the Carter and Inter-Company Cup's on the Ghat Kopar ranges. No 3 Company from Kirkee sent down a team for the Inter-Company Cup Competetion, and three teams for the Carter Cup competetion, and won both trophies.

The distances were 200, 300, and 500 yards. The weather conditions were against good shooting, the light being bad and a very tricky wind blowing.

The following are the detailed scores:—

INTER COMPANY CUP.

No. 3 Company.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gunner Freeston | 87 |
| „ Renton | 86 |
| „ May' | 86 |
| McInnes | 84 |
| C. S. M. Clarke | 82 |
| Gunner Gordon | 85 |
| | 510 |

No. 1 Company.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bombr Hayward | 91 |
| Sergt Banks | 87 |
| Gunner Mooney | 85 |
| „ Eagles | 84 |
| Bombr Green | 82 |
| „ Reed | 71 |
| | 500 |

No. 2 Company.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sergeant Barker | 88 |
| Bombr Geldort | 85 |
| Gunner House | 83 |
| Sergeant Clyne | 82 |
| Corpl Chard | 80 |
| Sergeant Forbes | 79 |
| | 497 |

E. E. Company.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sapper Mooney | 87 |
| „ Wilson | 82 |
| Corporal Hainsworth | 78 |
| Sapper Barr | 57 |
| „ Mills | 56 |
| „ Young | 51 |
| | 411 |

CARTER CUP.

No. 3 COMPANY.

No. 1 Sub-Division.

| | Total. |
|---|---|
| Gunr. Renton | 86 |
| „ May | 86 |
| Sgt McInnes | 84 |
| Gunr McKenzie | 83 |
| C. S. M. Clarke | 82 |
| | 421 |

No. 3 Sub-Dixision.

| | Total. |
|---|---|
| Gunr Freeston | 87 |
| „ Kenniston | 87 |
| „ Gordon | 85 |
| „ Gullen | 79 |
| „ Reed | 63 |
| | 401 |

No. 4 Sub-Division.

| | Total. |
|---|---|
| Gunr Hyde | 78 |
| „ Clarke H. | 75 |
| Bombr Freed | 75 |
| Gunr Wood | 73 |
| „ Grumbly | 71 |
| | 372 |

No. 1 COMPANY.

"A" Sub-Section.

| | Total. |
|---|---|
| Bombr Hayward | 91 |
| Gunr Eagles | 84 |
| „ Littlehales | 83 |
| „ Fenner | 74 |
| „ Wescombe | 64 |
| | 396 |

"D" Sub-Section.

| | Total. |
|---|---|
| Sergt Spilling | 59 |
| Corpl Niven | 72 |
| Bombr Green | 82 |
| Gunr Mooney T. | 85 |
| „ Bloomfield | 58 |
| | 356 |

No. 2 COMPANY.

"A" Sub-Section.

| | Total. |
|---|---|
| Sergt. Clyne | 82 |
| Corpl Chard | 80 |
| Bombr Sherrin | 77 |
| Gunr Maidment | 68 |
| „ Ellis | 67 |
| | 374 |

"B" Sub-Section.

| | Total |
|---|---|
| Gunr House | 83 |
| Sergt Forbes | 79 |
| Gunr Mason | 74 |
| „ Cowton | 71 |
| „ Bagg | 57 |
| | 364 |

E. E. COMPANY.

Right Half Company.

| | Total. |
|---|---|
| Sapper Mooney | 87 |
| „ Wilson | 82 |
| Corpl Hainsworth | 78 |
| Sapper Mills | 56 |
| „ Young | 51 |
| | 354 |

### LAWN TENNIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. PARSI GYMKHANA.

This afternoon there will be a match on the Queen's Road Tennis Courts against the Parsee Gymkhana. Play commences at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.)

Conditions.—Each pair will play all pairs of the opposing side one set, that team to be considered winners, which secures the most sets.

The following are the teams :—

Bombay Gymkhana.—J. S. Miene and R. Kidd ; M. F. Nicholson and F. J. Fisher F. Portlock and A. N. Other.

Parsee Gymkhana.—J. A. D. Naoroji and Engineer; Kanga and M. Mehta; A. J. Pocha and N. F. Naoroji.

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## MAIL NOTES.

### HAT-PIN DANGER

In order to enforce the law that women cannot ride on trams without the paints of their hat-pins being so protected as not to endanger the passangers, several police to agents are travelling on the trams in Brusse's see the rule is properly carried out.

### TELEPHONES IN JERUSALEM.

A private telephone system for the exclusive use of the Ottoman Government has been installed in Jerusalem. The matter of a concession for a public service in Jerusalem, Jaffa, and Bethlehem is still in abeyance, states a Consular report.

### HONOUR FOR ARCHITECT.

Mr. Edwin Landseer Lutyens, the architect, who is one of the Delhi Town planners has been elected an Associate of the Royal Academy. Born in London almost forty-four years ago, he has been closely identified with the garden suburb movement, and has been responsible for much of the recent domestic architecture of England. He also designed the Elizabethan town at the recent Shakespeare's England Exhibition at Earl's Court. Mr. Lutyens in 1897 married a daughter of the first Lord Lytton.

### GAIETY THEATRE CONDUCTOR.

Mr. George Byng, formerly of the London Alhambra, is to succeed Mr. Leopold Wenzel, who is retiring from the post of musical conductor at the Gaiety Theatre. Mr. Wenzel for many years was conductor at the Empire, having succeeded Mr. Herne as musical director in 1889. During these years he produced some nineteen ballets, among them "Orfeo," "Katrina," and "The Butterfly." Mr. Wenzel is sixty-five years old, and before coming to London composed many songs in Paris for the Lyric stage.

### £2,000 PRIZE.

M. Jacques Schneider, the amateur airman, now staying at Beaulieu announces that Mr. J. Gordon Bennet, just before leaving on his annual cruise in his yacht Lysistrata offered 50,000 francs (£2,000) as the nucleus of a prize for a hydro-aeroplane competition to take place annually at Beaulieu in April, after the Monaco meeting, the Aero Club of France to arrange details. The Public at Beaulieu will shortly be able to witness the preparation of a sensational cinematoghaph film. The subject is the pursuit and destruction of a torpedo boat by a hydroplane. The former will be represented by a motor-boat, and the hydorplane is to be managed by Laurens, the airman, now staying at Beaulieu. He is to take up a passenger who will drop "bombs" on the "torpedo boat," while the crew of the latter retaliate to the best of their ability with rifles.

### INDUSTRIAL FELLOWSHIPS.

The interesting scheme of industrial fellowships at the Universities of Pittsburg and Kansas is to be made the subject of special study and investigation on the spot by Mr. Humberstone, a member of the administrative staff of the University of London. The fellowships were devised in 1907 by Professor Robert Kennedy. Duncan, Professor of Industrial Chemistry at Kansas. An industrial firm supplies the emoluments of each Fellowship (about £300 a year), and the Fellow engages in research work in a university laboratory, investigating problems in which the firm is engaged, all discoveries made during the tenure of the Fellowship becoming the property of the firm, to which the Fellow also assigns any patents he may take out as the result of his special investigations. The ultimate object of Mr. Humberstone's visit to America is, of course, to see if the system can be worked successfully between universities and industrial firms in the United Kengdom.

### GERMAN HUMOUR.

The news that an English technical murnal of high repute has discovered that the German Admiralty is building warships of a new type, as formidable as they are mysterious, has caused some of the German newspapers to run riot. "Die Post," the Chauvinist organ of the Free Conservative Party, says it is in a position to reveal the fact to the English that the German Admiralty is occupied with the idea of artificially magnetising the rock of Heligoland, and thus converting it into a species of magnetic mountain which would attract any British Fleet approaching it with such force that the ships must inevitably be shattered by the impact. It adds that on Heligoland itself a lunatic asylum is to be built which is to be reserved exclusively for crazy English journalists. The "Deutsche Tageszeitung" informs the English periodical in question, under seal of the most profound secrecy, that a German psychologist has discovered a method of intercepting and preserving all rays of light that might illuminate the brains of Editors of British publications!

### ABDUL HAMID'S DIARY.

Another selection of chapters from the diary of Abdul Hamid, ex-Sultan of Turkey, in the March number of the review "Nord und Sud," in which, giving his views on woman, the ex-Sultan says : "Countless divorces and scandals in Europe and America show that many men in those countries incline to polygamy. The West has an entire misapprehension regarding the position of woman in Turkey. Even though woman is fortunately debarred from talking part in Turkey public life, and compelled to leave everything to men, she at any rate is an autocrat at home. As I observe the stern, imperious faces of Western woman, a comparison with them easily favours our women. Why do the people of the West criticise your women? Which is the more sacrificing or the more beautiful—the Oriental woman on the European? In Turkey a woman belongs to her home, and belongs to man alone; in Europe she has too many liberties to remain womanly. If only half one reads in newspapers and books about Western women is true, then the lot of men there must be cruely lamentable." In another passage Abdul says : "England, France, Russia, Holland—do I not hold them all in the palm of my hand A word from me as Caliph (the successor Mohammed) suffices to precipitate a holy war. Woe, then, to the Christian Powers.

A son of Admiral Togo is a passenger on the "Atsuta Maru, which was in Colombo harbour a few days ago. He goes to England to study agriculture. On the same vessel are 500 officers and men belonging to the Japanese Navy who are going to England to take to Japan the battle cruiser "Kongo." Vice Commander Tanaki is in charge.

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THE
# Bombay Gazette.

**Thursday, 20th March, 1913.**


## THE LATE KING OF GREECE.

WE sympathise with Greece in the calamity which has befallen her in her hour of victory. That the assassination of her King is the work of a degenerate is amply proved by the impassivity of the culprit after arrest, who, when asked if he had no pity for his country, replied that he was a Socialist. That others were implicated in the dastardly business seems evident, and it is probable Schoinas was selected to commit the crime as being least useful to his associates in other ways. Socialism in Greece has not been strikingly aggressive hitherto as compared with the cult in other countries. It was little over two years ago that the Social Democrats appeared as a political party, when at the General Election ten were elected. Subsequently, under franchise restrictions, nine were ejected, and only their leader was able to retain his seat. But Socialism is a ponicious, ever-smouldering force, and it may be that the plot to assassinate the King had long been laid. An attempt on his life, it will be remembered, was made in 1898, but happily failed. This was after the close of the disastrous war with Turkey, when the state of the country was deplorable, the towns of Northern Greece crowded with destitute refugees from Thessaly, violent recriminations prevailing at Athens, and the position of the dynasty in danger—though the King had rendered great service to the country, and obtained favourable terms from the Powers. However, a reaction set in after the attempt, and wherever the King turned, he was received with enthusiasm. From that day forward, no ruling monarch has enjoyed greater popularity, or governed more loyal subjects. No such calamity as that which has befallen on him, and the Greek nation, was ever anticipated during the last fifteen years.

The late King, George I, was a brother of Queen Alexandra of England, and of the Dowager Empress of Russia, and was chosen King in 1863, in succession to Otto. After Greece had thrown off the Turkish yoke and declared her independence, Otto, a Bavarian Prince, was enthroned and reigned for thirty years. In 1862 however, a revolution drove him from the throne, and by the Treaty of London, a new dynasty being created, the late King, then Prince Christian William Ferdinand Adolphus George of Schleswig-Holstein—Sonderburg-Glucksburg, second son of King Christian IX of Denmark, was crowned King. He married the Grand Duchess Olga, the eldest daughter of Grand Duke Constantine of Russia. The constitution resting on the fundamental law of 1864, the Crown is hereditary in the male—and eventually in the female—line of King George, which explains the action of his third son in summoning the army officers and administering the oath of fealty to Constantine, his eldest brother who has become King. The new King, who has hitherto been known as the Duke of Sparta, was born at Athens, in 1868, and married in 1889 Princess Sophia, sister of the German Emperor. Popular with the people and ever interested in whatsoever involved their welfare, there is every reason to believe that he will prove as capable a ruler as the late King, whose death Greece has every reason to deplore.

A GREAT SCHOLAR OF SIKHISM.

THE late Mr. Michael Macanliffe belonged to the old type of civil and military officers of the East India Company, who did not allow themselves to be totally engrossed in their official duties but found hard earned leisure for literary work connected with the peoples and provinces in which their lot was cast. Mr. Macanliffe entered the Indian service when the old Company had already expired, but when the traditions of its servants had not yet become extinct. Kinloch Forbes, for instance, was alive and active in the Bombay Civil Service and his brilliant *Ras Mala*, a great literary service done to the province of Gujarat, was fresh in the Anglo-Indian mind when Mr. Macanliffe enterad the Panjab Civil Service in 1863, and he seems to have resolved early in his career to do for the Sikhs, the people of the province, where he served, what Forbes had done for Gujarat or Tod for Rajputana and the chivalrous Rajputs. The Sikhs were little known then even to our officers who had to deal with them. And for a long time afterwards we were not sure what the Sikh religion was and whether they were Hindus or Mahomedans or idolators. Some of our early officers, Prinsep, MacGregor and Cunningham had taken some intelligent interest in these people and published books which were more or less valuable in those days about them, but still if parts of their history were elucidated their customs, language, and above all their religion still remained as obscure as ever. Matters were not much improved when a German scholar, the late Dr. Trumpp, spent a couple of years in the Panjab and with some pecuniary help from the Secretary of State produced a translation of the famous sacred book of the Sikhs, the Granth. This effort was in the right direction, for a knowledge of the contents of the sacred scriptures of a people ought to lead to a right understanding of the people themselves. The Sikhs were our best soldiers, and we were desirous of obtaining a proper and thorough insight into their religion. But unfortunately the Wurtemberg scholar was not the proper person to do this essential task for us. He was a somewhat narrow-minded Lutheran and a missionary besides, having been ordained Deacon by the Bishop of Bombay; and moreover he knew the Panjab for only a short while and never cared to mix with the people or their priests who knew the language in which the Granth was written. Naturally therefore when his translation, from which much was expected, was published in 1877, people were disappointed and the Sikhs themselves were scandalised because they bitterly complained that the German scholar had not only failed to convey the true meaning of important passages but had actually misrepresented them. The Sikh priests several times appealed to Government to do them justice, for Trumpp's work had a sort of official stamp and it was published partly under the patronage of the India Office. But the latter refused to publish another and a better version by a competent man. They then successfully persuaded Mr. Macanliffe who had already shown his intimate knowledge of Sikh history, biography and religion, to retire from the service and divert himself to an adequate and scholarly translation of their scripture and he produced his great work as the result. He devoted nearly twenty years to this book, which is not merely a translation of the Granth, accurate and scholarly but a real encyclopaedia concerning that very interesting people, which will keep his memory green for many a long day.

AN ECHO OF THE SCOTTISH CHURCH CASE.

The death of Lord Macnaghten has awakened memories of the famous cases in which he took part. Among these none caused so much discussion or excited so much interest all over the English-speaking world as the Scottish Church case, in which a small minority disputed with the large majority of the sect the right to the buildings and the invested funds, amounting to over a million of the Free Church of Scotland. The Scottish courts decided in favour of the majority; but during the hearing of the appeal in the House of Lords, it began to appear that the Supreme Court favoured a stricter application of the law than the provincial courts had considered necessary. The present Lord Chancellor was the leading counsel for the majority; but acute as Mr. Haldane was, he was puzzled to answer some of the questions put to him from the bench. Few people, who had followed the case, therefore, were surprised when the House of Lords decided for the minority on the ground that the progressive majority had departed from the principles on which the Church had been founded in 1843. The disappointment of the majority was aggravated by the knowledge that the minority was too small to make a reasonable, or in many case, any use of the churches and funds handed over to them; and it was natural for an outcry to rise, and for bitter things to be spoken about the House of Lords. Lord Macnaghten was one of a minority of two, Lord Lindley being the other, among the seven judges who tried the case; and it is still interesting to read his eloquent plea for the right of a church or sect to develope on its own lines. But in the light of subsequent events, it is now plain that his decision was rhetorical rather than judicial. That the judgment caused hardship, as other judgments quite sound in law have sometimes done, soon became apparent, and the State stepped in to avert the full consequences of the decision, and to assign a large share of the property to the defeated majority. When the principle of allocation had been agreed to, the agitation in Scotland quickly died down; and the decision of the House of Lords has since been quietly accepted as the law of the land. Although there was much talk at the time of getting the law altered, no attempt to effect an alteration has ever been made; and the famous decision remains the law of the United Kingdom upon the subject. It seems, therefore, that on this occasion Lord Macnaghten's popular sympathies led him somewhat astray; for no one seems to wish even to change the law in the direction to which his own judgment pointed.

PUNJAB IRRIGATION.

How the desert is converted into fertile land is told in the newly issued administration report of the Punjab. The Himalayas give birth to seven great rivers which traverse the Punjab in a generally southern direction on their way to the ocean. The hills once fairly left behind, their fall seldom exceeds two feet in the mile and their course is in consequence exceedingly inconstant, varying often considerably from year to year. Floods render the riverain favourable to the cultivator for a time, but the water ran down to the sea unutilized, leaving vast areas desolate until steps were taken to turn surplus water to account and now, by the canals under the administration of the Punjab over eight and a quarter millions of acres of land have been rendered, fertile, together with some 62,659 acres in the Jind State. Throughout the greater part of the western plains the insufficiency of rainfall is a permanent condition and until recently the uniform aspect of the country was that of wild steppes of intrinsically fertile soil, useful only as grazing grounds for herds of camels and cattle. The great Thal which lies between the Jhelum, Chenab and Indus consists of a series of rolling sand-hills, formed by the wind, which run parallel to the great breakwater of the Salt Range and are separated by valleys in which the original surface is exposed. The construction of canals in the Bar and Thal tracts, however, is entirely changing the face of this part of the country. Irrigation in the Punjab is at its best and most profitable.

ANTI-SUFFRAGETTE LEGISLATION.

THE Ministry at Home appears to contemplate legislation on the lines suggested by a London Radical journal, to which we drew attention a week ago. Prisoners liberated on account of ill-health will be licensed—out on ticket-of-leave to so bespeak—and compelled to return to jail on recovery. Members appeared determined to get something definite from Mr. McKenna. They failed however, merely drawing from him an idea of what may or may not be done. Deportation, to which the Home Secretary made a guarded allusion, we cannot expect. For even if Parliament legislated in favour of that plan the difficulty where to deport offenders would prove unsurmountable. If they were sent to Australia or South Africa there would be an outcry which would be heard throughout the length and breadth of the Empire. It may be urged that it would be a kindly action to deport them to Colonies where there is a pronounced shortage of women, as they would soon pair off and begin new lives as new women. The ladies might be as willing as Barkis, but Colonists do not hanker after women who "tear round and break things."

*** TO-MORROW, being Good Friday, will be observed as a holiday in these offices. There will therefore be no issue of the *Bombay Gazette* on Saturday morning. The usual Literary Supplement will be distributed with to-morrow morning's paper.

## GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

### FRANCE AND GERMANY.

BERLIN, Feb. 28.

The news of the intended increase of the German army has led to a great agitation in France. Every effort is being made to unable France to bring about a counter-increase. As was to to be expected, those concerned in this agitation are asking why Germany is increasing her forces? And equally naturally it is stated in reply, that Germany is planning a war of aggression against France. If the French would give themselves the trouble to look a little more closely into the existing situation in Germany, they would be obliged to recognise that the answer they are thus giving to their own question is an extremely unlikely one. France's geographical position is such, that she has only to reckon with one great enemy. Germany, on the other hand, has the disadvantage of lying between two powerful neighbours. France and Russia. France has allied herself with Russia, with the result that many Frenchmen are dreaming fantastic dreams of being able one day to humble Germany with the aid of her northern ally. The real reason why Germany is increasing her fighting forces, is that she feels it her bounden duty to secure herself against all political combination. But, if France really believes in Germany's agressive intentions it must be admitted that her position is not an agreable one, in view of the coming increase of the German army. As long as Germany contended herself with merely keeping pace with France, the Government in Paris was able to cherish the illusion that France was as strong on land as her eastern neighbours and was likely to remain so. But the moment that Germany ceases to accept numerical standard of the French army as one by which her own land forces are to be limited, but, regardless of her neighbours, resolves to enforce universal military service to its full limits, the fond delusion of French military equality at once lies shattered on the ground. For at this moment the vast numerical superical superiority of the population of Germany makes itself felt in no uncertain manner, and France will see herself perforce obliged to give up all hope of keeping pace with her eastern neighbour. According to the calculations of the Paris journalist, which of course are purposely exaggerated, the peace strength of the German army, as soon as the new bill becomes law, will, including officers, non-commissioned officers and one year volunteers, amounted to 865 thousand men; whereas France, even if she includes her gendarmes, frontier guard and foresters and all that she has that is not actually physically incapable of bearing weapons, that is to say if she includes weaklings, those who are more or less deformed and those who are slightly lame, can only hope, at the very most, to bring her peace strength up to from 550 to 580 thousand men. This amount may possibly be slightly increased by an additional recruiting of foreign mercenary and by absolutely enforcing universal conscription in the African Provinces, and thus raising a considerable force of black troops. But as soon as she has once accomplished all this, France will see herself absolutely at the end of her resources, and no possible sacrifice can enable her to do more. Many a Frenchman still hugs the thought, that though Germany may have the men she has not the necessary money with which to liquidate the extra expenses thus entailed. This extra expenditure is estimated in France at 500 million marks yearly, which is in reality about three times the amount actually necessary. At the same time, it is stated that the new taxes cannot possibly bring in more than 350 million marks, thus leaving a deficit of 150 million marks, to cover which the Government will have to hit upon some fresh scheme of taxation. On the other hand, those who really know what Germany's resources are, do not for a moment think that the getting together of the necessary amount of money will cause any insurmountable difficulty; on the contrary, they recognise that the German people will, in the future as they have done in the past, willingly make the sacrifices necessary to meet the military requirements of their Fatherland.

All this has induced the French papers to call upon the nation to bestir itself and to rise to the difficulties of the situation. The only possible means by which France can substantially raise the number of her troops, is to return to a three years service for all arms. At the present moment, neither the Government nor even the most bellicose agitators of the French Press seem to be certain whether France can and will make this heavy sacrifice.

### GREEK FINANCES AND THE WAR.

When the Conference between the Delegates of the Balkan Fedrated States and Turkey began in London on December 3rd the idea prevailed in Greece that the conquest of Janina was a matter of the immediate future, and for this reason, there was no desire to suspend hostilities. But two months have gone by since then, and these optimistic expectations still remain unfulfilled; in fact indications are not wanting to show that Turkey is likely to offer a very obstinate resistance in Epirus as well. Since the Crown Prince Constantine has taken over the supreme command of the troops in that region, the advance northwards has come to an entire standstill, added to which the lines of communication with Salonica have been interrupted. All this points to the fact that preparations will have to be made for still greater military efforts. Consequently, the journey of the Prime Minister, Veniselos, to Sofia, Belgrade and Vienna cannot conceal the fact that we are still far from seeing peace concluded, despite all Grecian expectations to the contrary.

The present political situation is such as to render the procuring of additional financial aid essential. The loan of 40 million drachmas, which the National Bank of Greece succeeded in raising in Paris and London, is long since used up. A recent attempt made in London and France by the same bank has so far proved unsuccessful All efforts to raise a large sum of money among the wealthy Greek population living in foreign countries, have proved in vain. Since the military operations have come to a stop, no further monetary contributions have been received from the Provinces of the Balkan Peninsula, which it is hoped to free from the Turkish yoke. The endeavour to obtain a loan of 1 million dollars, free of all interest and repayable in 10 years from the Greek settlers in America, has also met with but little success.

Naturally the effects of the war are showing themselves in the form of a greatly diminished State revenue. The balance sheet of the International State Debt Administration for the year 1912, shows clearly to what an extent the revenues have become diminished. During the last three months, returns have diminished to such an extent as compared with the previous year, that, as soon as foreign creditors have been paid their dues, there will not remain 4 million drachmas in the State coffers, whereas last year the amount in question amounted to 5 2-3 millions. In like manner the custom revenues received at Piraeus, show a falling off of 2 million drachmas. All this has left the Government no alternative, but to put a large quantity of paper money into circulation. In addition to the old notes still in circulation, paper money to the value of not less than 70 million drachmas has been issued during the course of the last few months. According to an announcement made on February 8, the National Bank has only a gold reserve of 2-3 of a million, with which to cover notes in circulation to the amount of 110 million drachmas, which by law, should be entirely covered by the store of gold in reserve. The total value of notes issued in Greece, amounts to 230 million drachmas, a considerable sum for such a small country. Added to all this, the fact that the Government bank can suspend payment in spezie at will in time of war, places great difficulties in the way of raising loans abroad; consequently, should the war last much longer, Greece will see itself in serious financial difficulties. At the present moment, there exists great dissatisfaction in patriotic circles as, even if peace should be concluded on favourable terms with Turkey, there is the likelihood of a fresh conflict with Bulgaria, breaking out as the journey of the Prime Minister Veniselos has clearly shown, that it will be extremely difficult for the Greeks and Bulgarians to come to terms concerning their respective claims in Macedonia and Thracia.

### MERCHANDISE MARKS.

A society has recently been formed in Berlin, with the object of adopting a uniform system of legislation with regard to the protection afforded by merchandise marks. It hopes to attain this end by means of enquiries, lectures, meetings and congresses, as well as by the propagation of literature dealing with the question at issue. Committees have alredy been formed in the Argentine Republic, Brazil, Bulgaria, France, Great Britain, the Netherlands, Austria, Sweden, Switzerland and Hungary, and it is hoped to effect a legal compromise between the existing laws of these countries and those of other lands concerned; these committees are engaged in drawing up proposals, by means of which legal uniformity may be attained. Similar committees are being organised in Italy and Russia

L. ASCH.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

### BBIGADE ORDERS

By Major-General G. F. Gorringe, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

The undermentioned Volunteer officers are granted leave of absence out of India, for six months from the dates specified:—Captain and Paymaster N. W. Faith, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, from 12th April, 1913; and Captain M. H. Sowerby, Bombay Volunteer Artillery from 1st April, 1913.

### APPOINTMENTS, POSTINGS, ETC.

REGIMENTAL.

107th Pioneers.—Captains J. Sterndale, Bennett and C. T. Davis, Double Company Officers, to be Double Company Commanders pro tem, remaining seconded; and Captain L. Griffith, Double Company Officer, to be Double Company Commander pro tem, vice Captain W. P. M. D. McLaughlin seconded.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave:—Lt.-Colonel S. B. Graham, 80th Infantry, 8 months, ex India; Captain G. G. Jolly, Indian Medical Service, 1 year, ex India; Lieut. R. H. Logan, 2nd Bn Royal North Lancashire Regiment, 1 year, ex India Captain R. W. deC. Rennick, 95th Infantry, 8 months, ex India; Lieut. E. T. Martin, Royal Field Artillery, 3 months, ex India; Lt.-Colonel W. D. Daunt, 39th Horse, 4 months, in India; Lt.-Colonel H. H. Dunlop, 44th Infantry, 3 months, in India; Captain G. H. I. Graham, 44th Infantry, 3 months, in India. Captain N. M R. Radcliffe-Smith, 44th Infantry, 3 months, in India; Captain B. Johnson, Royal Army Medical Corps, 6 months, ex India; Major W. P. Gwynn, Royal Army Medical Corps, 6 months, ex India; Captain A. J. Symes, Indian Medical Service, 8 months, ex India; Lieut. E. M. Little, 22nd Mountain Battery, 8 months, ex India; Lieut. D. A. James 1st Bn. Border Regiment, 1 year, ex India; Lieut. H. R. Pally, 89th Punjabis, 8 months, ex India: Lieut C. F. Scrope, 66th Punjabis, 8 months, ex India. Major P. P. deBerry, 93rd Battery, R. F. A., 7 months, ex India;. Captain C. C. Hunt,, 59th Battery, R. F. A., 7 months, ex India; Captain and Quartermaster G. Dyson, 1st Bn. Essex Regiment, from 10th March, 1913, pending retirement; Major T. St. A. Nevinson, 76th Battery, R. F. A., 2 months, 6 days, in India; and Lieut. A. F. Cowdell, 2nd Bn. Loyal North Lancashire, 6 months in India.

# GREEK KING ASSASSINATED.

## SHOT BY SOCIALIST IN SALONIKA.

### QUEEN ALEXANDRA PROSTRATED BY THE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SALONIKA, Mar. 18.

The King of Greece was assassinated his afternoon.

SALONIKA, Mar. 18.

The King of the Hellenes was walk- g in the street, when he was shot from hind by two men. One of them, med Schoinas, is said to be mentally eranged.

His Majesty died in half an hour.

King George, who is at Windsor, rned officially late at night that the ing of Hellenes had been fatally shot an assassin only two yards away.

Queen Alexandra was not informed the assassination of her brother until e receipt of official confirmation. er Majesty was quite prostrated by e news.

LATER.

The murderer is a Greek degenerate med Aleko Schoinas. He used a pistol ded with seven slugs. He was mediately arrested.

Prince Nicholas, summoning the my officers, administered the oath of ty to King Constantine, who with een Olga, is now at Janina. Order perfect.

ATHENS, Mar. 18.

Schoinas is forty years of age. He used to explain the motive of his act, when asked by an officer if he had pity for his country, he replied t he was a a Socialist.

His demeanour throughout was most passive.

The King was shot through the heart d died on arrival at hospital.

SALONIKA, Mar. 19.

King George of Greece left the Palace h his son, Nicholas, in the afternoon, companied by an aide-de-camp. He s just terminating his customary lk, when a man fired point, blank. e bullet passed through the King's dy, and he fell into the arms of his de-de-camp. His Majesty was placed a carriage, and taken to an adjacent litary hospital, but he died before iving, the bullet having penetrated s heart.

The authorities and Army officers stened to the hospital where, amid pressive silence, Prince Nicholas nounced the King's death.

Prince Nicholas then administered to em the oath of fealty to King Con- antine, all present shouting "Long ve the King"

Prince Nicholas was the only member the Royal Family at Salonika. The idowed Queen arrived at Athens, in he evening, but left at midnight for Salonika, on a Russian cruiser.

It is announced that King Constantine will return from the Epirus as soon as possible.

KING'S LAST WORDS.

LONDON, Mar. 19.

A *Times* message from Salonika says hat the King was in the habit of going or a walk in the afternoon with a ngle attendant, refusing, in spite of he requests of his *entourage*, to per- mit the presence of guards.

Yesterday his Majesty was walking happily, the war with its success for the Greeks, being a fitting climax to his reign.

His Majesty said to his companion, "To-morrow I pay a formal visit to the Dreadought "Gœben." It fills me with happiness and contentment that the German battleship should honour a Greek King at Salonika."

These proved to be his last words. At that moment a shot rang out. The King's aide-de camp, Colonel Frankoudis, seized the hand of the assassin, which was poised for a second shot, and covered his Royal master with his body. Colonel Frankoudis then grabbed the assailant by the throat, and held fast till passing soldiers ran to his aid.

ACCOUNTS BY EYE-WITNESSES.

ATHENS, Mar. 19.

Eye-witnesses of the tragedy state that the King was crossing the corner of Aghiatrias-street, near the police headquarters, when the assassin rushed from his hiding-place and fired a big revolver at close quarters. Col. Frankoudis, aide-de-camp to King, drew his revolver, whereupon the assassin turned on the Colonel and fired twice. Two Cretan gendarmes dashed up and arrested the man, who made no resistance. Some non-commissioned officers and men also offered assistance.

Col. Frankoudis then turned to the King, thinking he had not been hit, but found that he had fallen to the ground, half conscious. He raised the King in his arms. His Majesty did not speak again. Some notes and cartridges were found on the assassin, who refused to speak, except to say that he would speak in court.

FEELING IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Mar. 19.

The English public is profoundly affected by the tragedy at Salonika, which is an additional bereavement for Queen Alexandra. Many references were made to the assassination by public men at meetings yesterday evening, and the papers publish pages of tributes to the late King.

King George of Greece ascended his throne in stormy times such as those in which he has died. Following the Greek War of Independence, the first King of Greece was Otto, son of the King of Bavaria. His rule, however, created dissatisfaction, two military revolts were provoked and the result of the second was the King's deposition. After some delay, and the offering of the Crown to two other Princes, Prince William George of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glucksburg, second son of the King of Denmark, and a brother of Queen Alexandra, who had been suggested by the British Government, was elected with the title George I., King of the Hellenes. Under the treaty of London (July 13, 1863), the change of dynasty was sanctioned by the three protecting Powers, Great Britain undertaking to cede to Greece the seven Ionian Islands, which since 1815 had formed a Commonwealth under British protection. The new Sovereign arrived in Athens on Oct. 29, 1863, and in the following June the British authorities handed over the Ionian Islands to a Greek Commissioner. King George thus began his reign under the most favourable auspices, the patriotic sentiments of the Greeks being flattered by the acquisition of new territory. He was soon, however, confronted with constitutional difficulties. Party spirit ran riot at Athens, the Ministries which he appointed proved short-lived and his councillor Count Sponneck was compelled to accept an ultra-democratic constitution drawn up by the National Assembly. Thus the sixth constitution, valid since the establishment of the kingdom, is the one which is still in force. In the following year there was trouble over Crete, and the revolution which broke out in that island received moral and material support from the Greek Government. Greek preparations were made for war, but King George, realising that Greece could not hope to achieve her arms by such means, discouraged a provoking attitude towards Turkey, and dismissed the bellicose Cabinet of the Prime Minister Koanourdous. The next thirteen years were troublous and it was necessary to hold a conference of Europe and Paris in order to settle the Turkish dispute with Greece, excluding the question of Crete. Much excitement was produced in Greece in 1877, but the outbreak of the Russo-Turkish War, which resulted after protracted negotiation in the addition to Greece of Turkish territory measuring 13,395 square kilometres and a population of 300,000 people. A warlike movement in 1885 under the Premeirship of M. Delayand, resulted in several conflicts with Turkish troops on the frontier and eventually of Pirœus, another Greek port by the Powers. In 1890 M. Delayand returned to power on a promise to the people of a radical reform of taxation. Greece was then groaning under a debt which was the consequence of military activity. The task, however, was quite beyond him and he was dismissed by King George. M. Trikoupes, one of the largest figures in Greek politics, succeeded him, but his period of power was short-lived owing to personal understandings with the King. He very soon returned to power and by his arbitrary financial policy exposed Greece to hostility from Germany in particular, which it took years to remove. The remainder of his reign was constantly disturbed by the difficulties over Crete, and this in March 1897 led to the Turco-Greek war, which went so disastrously against Greek fortunes. This enterprise, which ended in Greek passing a heavy indemnity, is believed to have been undertaken in the hope that discord among the Powers would lead to an European war and to dismemberment in Turkey. King George did not at this period fail to exercise to the full his great tact and personal popularity, and in spite of an attempt to assassinate him on February 28, 1898, his great services to the nation in securing favourable terms from the Powers were recognised and his popularity with the people was thoroughly regained. This they definitely showed during the tour through the country which he undertook in 1899. Since then Greek history has been mainly the history of the Cretan troubles, until the present war broke out, in which Greek troops have shared so successfully, whose victories have evidently given King George such delight.

His Majesty was an eccentric monarch. His lonely walks were well known in Paris and other towns, particularly of Southern Europe, and many stories have been told of his kindly courteous manners and of acts of kindness, which he performed quite anonymously for people of low station. One story of him—that of a narrow escape from death—need be told here.

One dark winter night in 1882 the late monarch was walking along one of the quays surrounding Pirœus, when a soldier on guard, hearing footsteps, shouted "Who goes there?" Receiving no answer he fired, for the King, who wished to be incognito, was walking away; but fortunately the bullet only grazed his Majesty's shoulder. Next day the soldier was summoned to the Royal Palace, where his royal master, congratulating him on his strict attention to duty, pinned the Order of the Redeemer on his coat, much to the sentinel's astonishment.

KING CONSTANTINE.

The new King is Prince Constantine, Duke of Sparta. He will be 45 years of age in August, as he was born in 1868. In October 1889 he married Princess Sophia, a sister of Wilhelm II, the German Emperor, his bride being born in 1870. Their children are—Prince George, who is now the Crown Prince and Heir-apparent, born in 1890; Prince Alexander, born in 1893; Princess Helena, born in 1896; Prince Paul, born in 1901; and Princess Irene, born in 1904. The new King was given a military education and was sent to Leipzig, where he entered a Prussian regiment. Later on he was stationed at Berlin, where the Crown Prince, afterwards the Emperor Frederick, become his friend.

A telegram of condolence has been sent by the Greek community in Bombay to King Constantine and the members of the Greek Royal family.

One at least of the Greek community in Bombay can remember an Aleko Schonias, who, he believes, is the assassin, although the name Schonias is by no means an uncommon one. The man he remembers, he says, was quite an irresponsible shiftless sort of person, who was successively a sailor, an actor, and a commercial traveller, all without success. He would now be about 40 years of age, and had the temperament of a man whose overbalanced mind might lead him to the commission of such a deed. If he is thinking of the right man, he adds, he is the son of a Greek who was in the Turkish Service in the Sanitary Department.

MOURNING IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 19.

The Greek residents here are expressing their horror and indignation at the dastardly outrage on their King. All the flags over the offices of the Greek Consul and merchants are at half-mast, and business is practically suspended. Every Greek office here will be closed on the day of the funeral.

# THE SUFFRAGETTES.

## PROSPECT OF LYNCH LAW.

### DISCUSSION IN HOUSE OF COMMONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Mar. 18.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Harold Smith moved the reduction of the Home Office vote in view of Mr. McKenna's ineptitude in dealing with Suffragette outrage. Matters, he said, were drifting into mob law.

Lord Robert Cecil said that, unless a solution were found, something approaching lynch law was inevitable. The forcible feeding of fanatics was both disgusting and futile. A special punishment was required, and he suggested deportation. If the Government was unable to find a solution it must resign.

Mr. McKenna denied that the law had broken down. Of 66 Suffragist prisoners since January 1st, 37 had already served their sentences in the normal course, and 21 were still in prison. Only eight, who were suffering from diseases which prevented forcible feeding, had been released. The House must consider the fanatical character of the women. They did their utmost to conceal their ailments from the doctor. Some pretended to take food but surreptitiously starved, hoping to die in prison. One of them lay on her bed without clothes the whole of a cold night, hoping to catch her death of cold. Some refused water as well as food. He could only deal with the situation by taking each case as it arose, and by exercising patience, humanity, and forbearance. Window-breaking and obstinacy were not sufficient reasons for allowing prisoners to die. If one were allowed to die scores would follow. These fanatics no more feared death than the savage followers of the Mahdi. He absolutely denied the allegations of Sir Victor Horsley regarding Miss Lenton. He feared the House would not give power to deport, but he proposed, when business allowed, to ask power to license them out, similarly to prisoners sentenced to penal servitude. He believed that this would enable them to deal effectively with even the most troublesome cases.

Mr. Harold Smith's motion to reduce the Home Office vote was defeated by 224 votes to 100.

## MR. LAW AND HIS PARTY.

### WILLINGNESS TO RESIGN IF REQUIRED.

LONDON, Mar. 19.

Mr. Bonar Law, speaking at Manchester, said that the Unionist Association of Kendal, in selecting as candidate Colonel Weston, who refused to support the policy announced by the Party leaders, had really passed a vote of "no confidence" in those leaders. If the Party refused to act unitedly and to follow its leader, it was his duty to give place to another, and he would perform that duty if such circumstances arose.

LONDON, Mar. 18.

Polling is taking place in deep snow at Houghton-le-Spring. The candidates in the contest, which is three-cornered, are Mr. Wing, Liberal, Mr. Richardson, Unionist; and Mr. House, Labour.

Polling at Kendal is favoured with sunshine. The supporters of Colonel Weston are confident of victory.

RESULTS OF BY-ELECTIONS.

LONDON, Mar. 19.

The result of the Kendal by-election is as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Col. Weston, Unionist, Free-Trader ..... | 3,261 |
| Mr. Somerwell, Liberal..... | 2,680 |
| Unionist gain..... | 581 |

The result of the last election at Kendal (Westmorland) in December 1910 was :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Lt.-Col. J. FitzR. Bagot (C.) .....3,041 | |
| Mr. W. H. Somervill (L.) .....2,733 | |
| Conservative gain...308 | |

LONDON, Mar. 19.

The result or the Houghton-le-Spring by-election is as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Wing, Liberal..... | 6,930 |
| Mr. Richardson, Unionist... | 4,807 |
| Mr. House Labour..... | 4,165 |

No change.

At the last election at Houghton-le-Spring (Durham) in December 1910 Mr. R. Cameron (L.) was returned unopposed.

## FRENCH CABINET RESIGNS.

PARIS, Mar. 18.

The French Cabinet has resigned. The Government was defeated during a debate in the Senate on the Electoral Reform Bill, providing representation for minorities. An amendment, striking at the root of this principle, was adopted by 161 votes to 128.

In the course of the debate, M. Briand, the Premier, had made the rejection of the amendment a question of confidence in the Government.

## GOLD FOR INDIA.

PORT SAID, Mar. 19.

The P. and O. steamer "Malwa" to-day shipped £26,800 gold for Bombay and £50,000 for Singapore.

Gas is a valuable adjunct to the ventilation of your room : it also destroys the organic impurities we exhale, and it is this which gives gas its greatest hygienic advantage over any other form of lighting.

# AMERICAN LOANS.

## PRESIDENT WILSON'S ATTITUDE.

### WHEN FOREIGN POWERS NEED MONEY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

WASHINGTON, Mar. 19.

In a statement approved by the Cabinet, President Woodrow Wilson announces that the Administration has declined to request a group of American bankers to continue negotiations with a view to the participation of the United States in the loan of 125 million dollars desired by China. The reason why President Wilson declined to make this request was that the Administration did not approve of the conditions of the loan, or the implication of responsibility on its own part, which, it was plainly told, was involved in the request.

President Wilson continues : The conditions of the loan seem to us to touch very nearly the administrative independence of China. This administration feels that it ought not, even by implication, to be a party to these conditions. The responsibility on its part, implied in requesting the bankers to undertake the loan, might conceivably go to the length, in some unhappy contingency, of forcible interference in the financial, or even political, affairs of a great Oriental State, which is just awakening to a consciousness of its power and obligations to its people."

The representatives of the bankers interested declared that they would continue to seek to share the loan, only if expressly requested to do so by this Government.

President Wilson further objects to the perpetuation of certain antiquated taxes as pledges for the security of the loan. He declares that the American people desire to participate very generously in opening to the Chinese and to the world the almost untouched and unrivalled resources of China.

President Wilson promises to support legislation giving Americans better banking facilities in China.

While this statement only explains the attitude of the Government to the Chinese loan, it is authoritatively stated that the same policy will apply throughout President Wilson's administration to parallel situations in Central America and elsewhere.

## PERSIAN SITUATION.

### THE APPOINTMENT OF SALAR-ED-DOWLEH.

LONDON, Mar. 18.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Chapple raised the question of the appointment of Salar-ed-Dowleh to the Governorship of Ghilan, and asked whether the Imperial Government had counselled the Persian Government to defer to Russia's wish for the appointment.

In reply, Sir Edward Grey said : "the Persian Minister recently informed me of the disorders, and feared the consequences of the appointment. The Persian Government now wish to revoke the appointment, and the matter is under consideration. I do not propose to take an active part in the discussion.

Mr. Edmund Harvey asked a question regarding the attempts of partisans of the ex-Shah to secure his recall to Persia.

Sir Edward Grey replied: "I have been communicating on the subject with the Russian Government, who, equally with the British Government, would deprecate any attempt of the ex-Shah to return to Persia."

## RUSSIA AND CHINA.

### RUMOURS OF WAR IN RUSSIAN PRESS.

St. Petersburg, Mar. 18.

M. Mueler, the Russian Consul-General at Tabriz, is proceeding as Consul-General to Urga, the Consulate there becoming a Consulate-General.

There is much talk in the Russian press of an impending war between Russia and China. This talk is partly based on the reported Chinese preparation to advance to Urga in defiance of Russia.

## AVIATION.

LONDON, Mar. 18.

Mr. Winston Churchill announced in the House of Commons to-day, that Britain had ordered a Parseval airship, but had obtained no rights for the construction of Parsevals in Britain.

## PLOT AGAINST THE AMIR.

### CONSPIRATOR ESCAPES AND IS MURDERED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 19.

The attempt to poison the Amir of Afghanistan at Jellalabad is old history now, but some twenty of the conspirators are still in Jail at Kabul. Among these is an Indian doctor, Abdul Ghani, who was alleged to have been mixed up in the affair. His son, aged about sixteen, escaped from prison recently and sought refuge in one of the bazaars of the city. The young man was set upon and killed by some person unknown. An enquiry was held, but the murderer could not be traced.

# POWERS AND ALLIES

## BULGARIA DECLINES NEW PROPOSALS.

### GREEK OCCUPATION OF EPIRUS COMPLETE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Mar. 18.

Reuter learns that the Bulgarian headquarters regard the proposals of the Powers as almost impossible. They consider the frontier line from Rodosto to Midia is urgently necessary, both from trade and military points of view. The new boundary would give Turkey her battlefields in the neighbourhood of Chorlu and would menace the Adrianople-Dedeagatch railway, Bulgaria's only means of access to the Ægean Sea. The Bulgarians believe that purely strategical objections to the Rodosto-Midia frontier could be overcome if Bulgaria agreed not to maintain a fleet in the Sea of Marmora.

LONDON, Mar. 18.

Official war bulletins which have been issued in Constantinople show that there is now almost daily skirmishing in front of the Chatalja lines, but there is no indication of any operations on a large scale. Nothing is happening at Bulair.

ATHENS, Mar. 18.

The Greeks announce complete occupation of the Epirus, the Turks having fled to Albania.

## SERVICES COMMISSION.

### INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE EXAMINED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, Mar. 19.

The Public Services Commission resumed its sitting this morning.

Mr. F. S. A. Slocock, I. C. S., Inspector-General of Police, examined, said that he did not favour simultaneous examinations. He thought there was a danger of the service being swamped by Indians. It would be better to stop recruiting Indians by is competitive examination. Witness was not against the employment of Indians in the higher posts, but would recruit these in India. He was prepared to welcome twenty-five per cent of Indians in the higher posts, to be nominated or selected from the Provincial Service, and he would lower the age limit for Europeans, so as to bring them out to work at twenty-one.

The second witness, Pandit Govind Rao Sahasrabudhy, a former Naib-Tahsildar and a Mahratta Brahmin by caste, did not favour simultaneous examinations because he thought Indians, who did not know England well, were not fit for administrative work in India. Witness opposed separate examinations in India for recruitment for the I. C. S. on the same grounds. He would fill twenty-five per cent of the higher posts in the Service by men recruited by nomination or selection from Universities, from among those who were subsequently sent to England for a two years' probation.

The third witness before the Commission was Mr. H.M. Malak, a merchant, who thoroughly believed in simultaneous examinations for the Civil Service. He would be prepared to fix a minimum of one-third of Europeans in the Indian Civil Service. His further proposals were practically identical with those of the large number of witnesses who hold Congress views.

The last witness to-day was Mr. George Paris Dick, Barrister-at-law, Standing Counsel, who thought any system of simultaneous examination quite out of the question at present. The witness gave reasons at length for making appointments in the judicial line from the Bar, from Sessions Judgeships upwards.

At 4 o'clock the Hon. the Chief-Commissioner met the Commission in a private conference.

## AGRA POISONING CASE.

### TEXT OF COMMITTAL ORDER TO THE SESSIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AGRA, Mar. 19.

In the Agra poisoning case Capt. Paterson committed both the accused to the Court of Sessions this afternoon, after reciting the facts of the case and carefully analysing the evidence. Capt. Paterson's commital order says :—"Nur Bux came before me and made a voluntary statement that Nanda, the bearer, who had recently been dismissed by Capt. Anderson, had given him some white medicine, which, by mistake, fell into the porridge, from his coat, where he had hastily put it when breakfast was called for. The statement was entirely voluntary, and no police or other officer was in the Court at the time; and, though he has denied the statement totally since, I see no reason to disbelieve that he was actually in the possession of arsenic and did, in fact, place some in the breakfast food. Both the accused were at the table, and though from the evidence it appears that Nur Bux actually put the powder into the food, it would appear that Madar Bux was cognizant of the fact. In the circumstances I am of opinion that a *prima facie* case has been made out against both the accused, under section 328 of I. P. Code. I order them to be tried by the Court of Sessions."

A MISCONCEPTION seems to exist at Home regarding the position at Shiraz. The *Pioneer* understands it is quite true that the Central India Horse will return to India, but the usual Consular guard of Indian Infantry will remain.

# BANK OF BURMA.

## ALLURING RATE OF INTEREST.

### MR. HOLDSWORTH FURTHER QUESTIONED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Mar. 19.

To-day, at the Special Sessions of the Chief Court, the Bank of Burma case was resumed, and Mr. Holdsworth was cross-examined. His replies were to the effect that Mower had arrived on August 1 and signed the balance sheet of July 29, the dividends being paid the same day. He had, therefore, not had much time to go into figures. Witness had not asked Strachan if the latter had explained the figures to Mower. A bank director should trust his auditor but check him. It was unreasonable for a director to accept under the Article the certificate of an auditor, the certificate of a general manager and the signature of his accountant. It was worse than careless of Mower to accept the signature of his general manager, his accountant and his auditor. Witness had not a scrap of evidence to show that Mower had gone through the figures before he signed the balance-sheet. He had made no effort to ascertain that fact. During the whole of the time he was investigating the affairs of the Bank witness had never asked Mower any questions at all to explain the balance sheet. In making the present application to the Court witness had put the case fully and fairly before the creditors. Mr. Ferguson and he had informed the creditors and depositors that the Bank appeared to have lured money from depositors by offering much better rates of interest than they could obtain from other Banks. If allowed to look up his correspondence he could name a depositor who had been so lured. He was not aware that the rate of 6 per cent. the Bank advertised was the same rate as the Bank of Rangoon advertised. He could not say that the bulk of the deposits in the Bank of Burma were at less than 6 per cent. Mr. Allan had audited the accounts of the Bank up to June 30, 1912. Mr. Stuart Smith was away then. In the report which witness made to shareholders and generally his action could naturally discredit Mr. Allan.

Question: I put it to you not only as Court official but as a brother processional man of his, should you not have asked for an explanation from Allan before you made those disparaging statements about him regarding his methods of treating this contingency account in the balance-sheet and various other things which you said were wrong! He was asked about certain things. I know that he was asked about Moolla Oils and he understood my question perfectly well. What disparaging statements did I make?

Mr. De Glanville asked that this answer be recorded.

The hearing was adjourned till to-morrow.

## A THIEVE'S BANKER.

### MARWARI SENTENCED FOR AIDING BAMPTAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Mar. 19.

Arising out of the case in which 58 members of a criminal tribe known as the Bamptas are at present undergoing their preliminary trial before the Mamlatdar of Haveli, a Marwari named Ramchand Amerch, a resident of Wadgaon village, was to-day at the Sessions Court found unanimously guilty of being a habitual receiver of stolen property, and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

The accused, it is said, used to finance the Bamptas before their raids, and take charge of stolen property, which he undertook to dispose of. A great deal of stolen property was recovered from his premises. It is said there are some three hundred men of the Bamptas connected with the operations of this gang, all of whom will doubtless be run to earth before long.

## KARACHI CHAMBER.

### FREIGHT ON PIECE-GOODS FROM LANCASHIRE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Mar. 19.

Further correspondence has taken place between the Karachi Chamber of Commerce and the shipowners of the principal Karachi lines, on the subject of the desired reduction of sea freight on piece-goods shipped to Karachi from Lancashire. Letters have been received from Sir John Ellerman, Bart., London, and Messrs. Thos. Willson, Sons and Co., Ltd., Hull, expressing their regret that the Chamber does not appreciate and fall in with the offer already made to them, which would probably not have been made had they (the shipowners) at the time possessed the experience which it has since been their lot to go through.

They add that the enormous additional expense attached to the running of the steamer lines makes it impossible to entertain an increased rate of reduction, and that the only concession they are able to offer is that, instead of committing the Chamber to a seven years' agreement, it might be arranged to make the period five years.

## LORD WILLINGDON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI Mar. 19,

A "Gazette of India Extraordinary" notifies the conferment of a G. C. I. E., upon Baron Willingdon of Ratton, Governor of Bombay.

# CONSPIRACY BILL.

## PASSED IN IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

### DISCUSSION ON SCOPE OF THE MEASURE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Mar. 19.

The Legislative Council resumed its sittings this morning, when the further discussion of the amendments to the Conspiracy Bill was taken up.

Mr. Achariya moved that the conspiracies under the Bill should be confined to State offences and offences against the Army and Navy, and that power should be taken to add to the list other serious offences which Government might consider political. He differentiated between the common law and the statutory law of England, and said they were going to have a statutory law in India. The Bill should be confined to the class of conspiracies he had already indicated and he urged the Council to accept the amendment.

The Hon. Malik Umar Hyat Khan thought that India required her own laws, and there was no need of talking about the common and other kinds of laws of foreign countries. He opposed the amendment.

Sir Reginald Craddock dwelt upon the importance of the scope of the Bill, and urged that the measure was desired to fill up a gap in the Indian Statute Book. He opposed the motion.

Mr. Achariya having replied, the motion was negatived.

Mr. Achariya withdrew the following amendment in sub-section (2) of the same section :—For the words, "an act which is not illegal by illegal means," substitute the words, "to overawe by criminal force or show of criminal force the Legislative or Executive Government of India, the Government of any Presidency, or any Lieutenant-Governor, or any public servant, in the exercise of the lawful power of such public servant."

Mr. Surendranath Banerjea, in moving his first amendment, said that the scope of the Bill should be confined to offences against the State. In doing so he referred to the introductory speech of the Home Member and the dacoities in Eastern Bengal, which he greatly deplored. He doubted however, whether a measure of the kind would provide the remedy, and what he thought was wanted was detective skill. He urged that such a Bill in the hands of unscrupulous men would mean a new weapon of oppression. He therefore asked the Council to confine the scope of the Bill.

ACTIONS, NOT WORDS.

The Hon. Mr. Ali Imam said that, if the amendment moved by Mr. Banerjea were accepted, it would practically block the whole Bill. Mr. Banerjea himself had urged the necessity of such a measure when he condemned the innumerable crimes that were committed in Bengal and Eastern Bengal. He fully shared the sense of shame and indignation expressed by Mr. Banerjea at the commission of these crimes. But a mere expression of shame and self-abnegation would not help. The offence of conspiracy did not lie so much in the commission of a crime as in the combination to commit the crime. The Council was not taking a jump in the unknown in the matter of the present legislation. Every sense of danger had been set at rest by the protective provisions in the Bill. The public was not in danger of being unscrupulously handled.

Sir Reginald Craddock said that the Government could not possibly accept the amendment, and once more emphasised that the measure was meant for the benefit not only of the State, but also of the society.

Mr. Banerjea, while acknowledging the concessions already granted, complained that the police would have unlimited powers in respect of cognizable crimes under the Bill.

Sir Reginald Craddock intervened and said that the Government would take full responsibility that the measure would not be infuctuous (sic) and that Mr. Banerjea need have no anxiety about it. The amendment was negatived.

Mr. Surendranath Banerjea in a brief speech moved:—In the same section, for the words, "an illegal act," in the same sub-section, substitute the words, "an offence," and in sub-section (2) for the words, "by illegal means," substitute the words, "by means amounting to an offence," and omit the provision and the explanation.

Sir Reginald Craddock opposed the amendment and said that the Government had no intention of putting a premium on the ingenuity of offenders, and referred to a variety of "zulums" prevalent in the country. The amendment was negatived.

SOCIAL COMPLEXITIES.

Mr. Banerjea moved:—In the same sub-section, for the words, "an illegal act," substitute the words, "an offence or a malicious wrong to any person or the public," and in sub-section (2) for the words, "illegal means" substitute the words "by means amounting to an offence or to a malicious wrong to any person or the public." The speaker pointed out that he was closely following the English law. He complained that the Home Member was not aware of the complexities of Indian societies, and feared that the Bill would prove a machine of oppression. He quoted the opinion of "Weekly Notes" of Calcutta in support of his contention.

Mr. Kenrick held the expression, "malicious wrong," would require a fresh definition in the Indian Penal Code. He also thought the idea of malice was purely an artificial conception, and opposed the amendment.

Mr. M. S. Das said that they had discussed the clause carefully in the Select Committee, and also discussed the substitution of the word "unlawful" for "illegal." Mr. Banerjea's amendment would not improve the Bill and he opposed the motion.

Mr. Ali Imam, speaking, associated himself with the remarks of the Advocate-General, and thought the acceptance of the amendment would amount to lowering the measure to a standard below the English law. Mr. Ali Imam admitted that the Bill had been borrowed from the English law, but they were not forgetful of Indian conditions and requirements. The amendment was negatived.

Mr. Achariar moved that in the provision of 120 A, the words, "to effect the object thereof," be omitted, and after the word, "agreement" the words, "and in furtherance of such agreement" be added.

Mr. Ali Imam asked whether Mr. Achariar would accept the suggestion to use the words, "in pursuance" for the words, "in furtherance," in the amendment. Mr. Ali Imam explained that "in furtherance" signifies actual advance beyond the mere intention. Mr. Achariar accepted the suggestion, which was carried.

OBJECT OR INCIDENT.

Mr. Achariar urged that in section 120 A., the explanation, "it is immaterial whether

the illegal act is the ultimate object of such agreement or is merely incidental to that object," be omitted.

Mr. Kenrick, opposing, said that the removal of the explanation would not affect the Bill, but would lead to elusive argument at the Bar.

Sir William Vincent spoke about the source of the explanation and referred to the report of the English Criminal Law Commission of 1848.

Sir Reginald Craddock opposed the amendment, which was negatived by 51 to 8.

Mr. Achariar urged for the insertion of the following explanations to section E., 120 A:—

'Explanation 1—An "agreement" is not an offence within the meaning of this section, unless two at least of the persons so combining are both capable by law of committing an offence.

Explanation 2—An "agreement" is not an offence within the meaning of this section, if the persons so agreeing are related to each other as husband and wife.

Explanation 3—Where there are reasonable grounds for believing that a married woman has become a party to any such agreement by reason of the influence of her husband, she commits no offence under this section.

Explanation 4—Where the illegal act or illegal means does not amount to an offence, no party to any such agreement commits an offence under this section unless he knows or has reason to believe that the act or means is illegal.

The speaker said that the acceptance of the amendment would obviate abuse of the law.

Mr. Kenrick objected and pointed out that there should be no departure from the accepted principles of the Indian Penal Code. He also said that the principle that husband and wife were one and the same person for purposes of land was not recognised in India. After Sir Reginald Craddock had intimated that he was unable to accept the amendment, it was negatived.

Mr. Banerjea then moved that the sanctioning authority in a conspiracy case should be a judicial officer.

### COGNIZABLE OFFENCES.

Sir Reginald Craddock opposed the motion which was negatived.

Mr. Achariar moved an amendment that all cognizable offences, whether carrying a greater or lesser punishment should be subject to the sanction of the Government. He said that at present cognizable offences were supposed to be subject to such sanction, whereas, as a matter of fact, they would not tempt a policeman, as the failure to make an enquiry would not give a black mark nor the enquiry lead to a Khan Bahadurship or a Rai Bahadurship. They were cognizable offences of a serious character that held out greater temptation.

Sir Reginal Craddock opposed the amendment, and said that heinous cognizable offences did not require saction because they were heinous. If some people conspired to murder the hon. member if his amendment were carried, the police on a report from him would propose to deal with it as a conspiracy and ask him to go to the Government of India in Council, but the speaker assured him that if he were murdered they would do the best they could. The Home Member characterised the suggestion as the most preposterous he had ever heard of.

### SLEIGHT-OF-HAND.

Mr. Achariar in his reply referred to the warmth of feeling in Sir Reginald Craddock's remarks and wished he could use language half so strong.

He thought however that the safeguards were mere bubbles and sleight-of-hand tricks. He instanced the offence of waging war against the King, which needed previous sanctions, and he said he placed far less value on his own life than on the safety of the King's rule.

Sir Reginald Craddock objecting to Mr. Achariar's language, the latter withdrew the word "trick," but contended that "sleight-of-hand" was an expression used in that Council.

The amendment was negatived.

Mr. Achariar then moved that in all conspiracy cases, both cognisable and non-cognisable offences, there should be trials by jury. He differentiated between a jury and assessors, and urged that a body of responsible men, such as jurors, should be employed to assist the trying officers.

Mr. Banerjea pointed out that in England conspiracy cases were tried in that manner, and the same practice should be followed in this country

Mr. Wheeler dwelt upon the present extent of the prevalence of the jury system in India, and said that wherever the jury system was prevalent, the Local Government would no doubt like the advantage of jurors for the trial of conspiracy cases.

Messrs. Kenrick and Ali Imam also spoke after which Sir Reginald Craddock formally opposed the amendment, which was negatived.

Mr. Achariar suggested that the Council should be adjourned (5-30 p.m.). The President decided to proceed with the agenda.

Mr. Achariar then moved his last amendment, suggesting that offences of conspiracy should be made bailable, which was negatived, and this brought the discussion of the amendments to a close.

Sir Reginald Craddock then asked the Council to consider and pass the Conspiracy Bill.

Sirdar Daljit Singh supported the motion, and gave his support to the measure.

Rajah Roy Chand also spoke in support of the Bill. Malik Omar Hyat Khan thought outrageous conspiracies were foreign to the Moslem religion and was pleased to see that the attempts at whittling down the measure had failed. He asked all the members to join and pass the Bill.

Mr. Ghaznavi thought Burke and Mill had not been read aright in India. He dwelt upon the real British mission in India and urged the Council to pass the Bill.

The Rajah of Nashipore thought that there was a feeling of apprehension among the people that the measure would be a fresh weapon in the hands of unscrupulous officials, but he considered that the Bill with the safeguards would be acceptable. After the outrage at Delhi on the 23rd December they could not blame the Government for bringing in the measure.

### A DISCORDANT NOTE.

Mr. Surendranath Banerjea, in opposing the passing of the Bill, said that, amid the chorus of approval in support of the measure, it was his unpleasant duty to sound a discordant note of opposition. It was, however, a duty and the English gentlemen in charge of the measure would not grudge its performance. They were there to voice the opinion of their constituents. As far as Bengal was concerned he would at once say that the Bill was not in accord with the wishes of the educated men of his province. For his attitude he claimed sincerity, honesty and his sense of duty.

Mir Asad Ali Khan supported the Bill, but asked the executive to use the new power judiciously and well.

Mr. K. Huda eulogised Sir Reginald Craddock's introductory speech and thought that the expectations of changes by the Select Committee had been fully justified. He supported the motion.

Mr. M. S. Das said the Bill had been imported from England, as also anarchism. He gave figures of dacoities from a recent issue of the "Pioneer" showing a very small number of convictions and their declining percentage. He urged that outrages of the kind should be stamped out from the country and hoped the Conspiracy Bill would help in preventing a spread of the infection.

The Marajah of Cassimbazar supported the Bill.

Mr. V. R. Achariar, in opposing the final motion, said that in the many arguments put forward in support of the Bill there was no indication about the necessity of the measure. What were the circumstances under which the existing law had been found inadequate to cope with existing crime? No light had been thrown on the point. He failed to see why no offence under the Conspiracy Bill was made compoundable. The Bill was calculated to demoralise the offenders as well as the police. He had the highest legislative authority to say that before legislating one must consider the machinery for the detection enquiry, trial and punishment of offenders. He next dwelt at length on the findings of the Macaulay Commission, and the opinions of Sir James Fitzjames Stephen on the criminal law. Touching the argument about innocence, and referring to English conditions, he asked why the Habeas Corpus Act was not given to India. If the argument of innocence were a good argument and no guarantees were necessary for innocent persons, why had Englishmen from High Court judges downwards, opposed the Ilbert Bill and why would they not trust the best Indian to try them. Continuing, he said the outrage at Delhi had resulted in great outburst of loyalty, of which advantage had been taken to spring the Bill upon the country. It was his duty to warn the Government not to take at their face value the profuse lamentations over the outrage. The feeling was there in the country, but it a subdued form, which would translate itself into action, but there were people in the country who would at such a time make a market of their feelings and sell them for decorations for themselves and posts for their children. Just at the time when leaders in India were trying to lift the lower orders, was it wise to pass such law? Were the Indian leaders likely to co-operate with Government as they should when laws of this character were rushed through in that manner? In conclusion, Mr. Achariar said: "In justice to myself, in justice to my countrymen, in justice to my sovereign, and, I say in justice to Englishmen themselves, it is a short-sighted policy to follow these tactics.

Sir Reginald Craddock summed up the debate in a short speech. He said there was no misapprehension on the part of the non-official members of the Select Committee, and that Pandit Malavya's minute of dissent was a complete answer. He felt sure that the majority of the members were satisfied with the safeguards, and the fears expressed by the members opposing the bill were groundless. He ridiculed the theory that oppression on individuals was no affair of the State, and welcome the practical co-operation of the Council. He held that the Bill would fill a serious gap in the criminal law of the country.

The Bill was passed at 7-20 p.m. without a division.

The Council then adjourned till to-morrow.

At to-morrow's meeting of the Legislative Council, Sir G. Fleetwood Wilson will present the Budget for 1913-14. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola will move that this Council recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that the ports of Calcutta and Chittagong be thrown open for the embarkation of pilgrims to the Hedjez.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### MAIDANIA.

This popular place of amusement has a full programme for the holiday. To-night there is a Cinderalla Dance run on the lines which have made these so popular during the last few weeks. The floor is to be strictly reserved for those who have obtained dance tickets from the office, this ensuring a select gathering, and a special dance programme will be given by the band of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers.

In addition, the Pipe Band of the Cameron Highlanders will give their usual programme of Scotch music and dancing.

Friday being a bank holiday, and a festival day for nearly all the local communities, is to be a special coupon day and the one inclusive charge will doubtless draw large crowds.

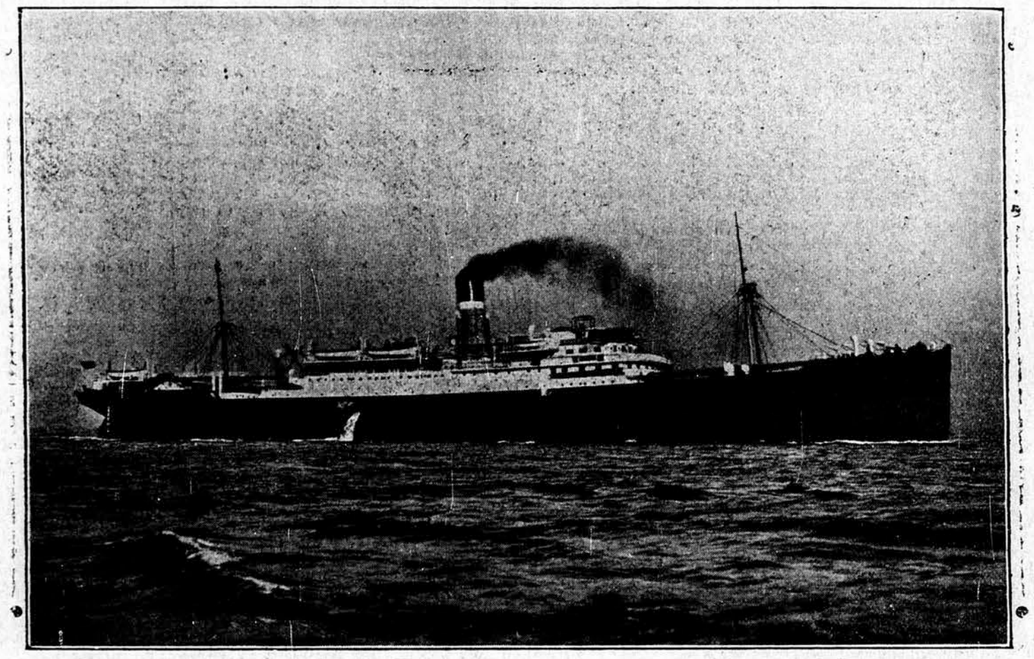
Saturday, when the Band of the Cameron Highlanders give their farewell performance, is to be a gala day. In addition to the special programme, they are putting on for the occasion, there is to be a bal masque. This is the first time that such a dance has been held in Maidania and the novelty of hiding one's identity under a mask and fancy costume will probably draw a full house. A mask can be easily manufactured with a little, black cloth or for the more fastidious the real thing can be purchased at any of the local shops. Carnival streamers will be distributed late in the evening.

The "Rangoon Gazette":—The actual ruler of India and Burma is the district officer, deputy commissioner or collector. He is the real helmsman, the "gubernator," the man who steers his district through fair and four weather. The proper designation for him then is "governor." This being so, the head of a province would be the governor-general of the province, just as a consul-general is the head of all the consuls. The commissioner of a division is much more the lieutenant of the head of a province than an executive officer. The proper term for him, therefore, would be lieutenant-governor-general. But governor-general, it may be said, is the term specially reserved for the head of the supreme government. So is the term "Viceroy," a designation much more expressive and full of meaning than that of "governor-general." The head of the supreme government, therefore, should be Viceroy and nothing else. To return to the governor of a district. His assistant, i.e., the assistant, commissioner, should be lieutenant-governor and the extra assistant commissioner should by styled "assistant-governor." The official morarchy should, therefore be, Viceroy of India, Governor-General of a province, lieutenant-governor-general of a division, governor of a district, lieutenant-governor and assistant governor. There is a good deal in a name, with all due deference to Shakespeare, and the Indian officials would enjoy more prestige with the British public if the officials designations in use more clearly expressed their functions. From that point of view the homenclature suggested would be a great improvement on the existing system, and it is certainly more logical.

# NEW HALL LINER.

## Inspection of the "City of Marseilles."

Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co., who are the Agents in Bombay for the Hall Line of passenger-carrying steamships, received a generous response yesterday to their invitation to luncheon on their new liner, the "City of Marseilles," and to an inspection of the vessel, which, having just made her first voyage to this port is now lying at No. 9 berth, Victoria-dock. Altogether some 150 guests, including many ladies, took luncheon in the first class saloon, and previously were shown over the commodious vessel. They were a very representative gathering. Naturally Port Trust officials and others interested in the docks and in shipping were present in good numbers, the principal commercial firms all supplied guests, and in addition members of practically every profession in the city attended.



The "City of Marseilles," the latest addition to the well-known and popular Hall Line, is undoubtedly a very fine vessel, and going round the ship with the visitors, one constantly heard appreciative reference to her free and ample deck space, her roomy cabins with the latest appointments, and her large and well-fitted saloons.

Besides being the latest addition to the Ellerman fleet, the "City of Marseilles" is also the first twin-screw boat of this line which has entered Bombay harbour. As she lay at the quay-side yesterday, her fine lines, to say nothing of the liberal display of bunting which flew from her masts and ringing, distinguished her as one of the most handsome and serviceable boats running into this harbour. The vessel, of which we reproduce an illustration, has been specially built for the Indian service to Lloyd's highest class and all the Board of Trade requirements. But, apart from these technical satisfactions, and looking at the vessel simply from the passengers' point of view, it is certain enough that her popularity on the home run will soon be very great. To pause for a minute over the technicalities of the liner, it is interesting to note that the principal dimensions are:—Length, 467ft. 6in.; breadth, 56ft. 9in.; depth, 34ft. 8in.; the gross tonnage being 8,250. The hull, of mild steel throughout, is built with a large amount of additional strength, and the stem is stiffened tic service. There are eight complete water-tight bulkheads fitted with sufficient water-tight doors for the convenient working of the steamer. Another feature, practised for some time in this line, is that the double bottom is carried well above the turn of the bilge, thus securing a margin of safety not generally provided. The vessel's large carrying capacity ensures exceptional steadiness, but, when necessary, water ballast can be carried in the cellular double bottom, whilst a deep tank is situated at the after end of the engine-room should the trim of the vessel need adjusting.

The machinery consists of quadruple-expansion engines belanced on the Yarrow-Schlick system, capable of developing 5,500 horse power. Steam, at 225 lbs. pressure, is supplied by five large boilers, having eighteen furnaces, working under Howden's forced draught, which is suitable for turning all kinds of coal, including Bengal. The appliances for handling cargo are very substantial and strong, with derricks for handing 12-ton and 7-ton lifts. The foremast will sustain a load of 40 tons and the mainmast 20 tons.

### PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION.

Accommodation for 130 first class passengers is provided amidships on the promenade bridge and main decks. The first-class dining-saloon, situated on the bridge deck, is a large and handsome compartment, lighted all round by the Ellerman Line's standard type of Queen Anne cottage windows. The decoration is in dark mahogany and white with gold relief, and the roof, being clerestoried, presents an imposing appearance. The first class music-room, immediately above the dining-saloon, is beautifully decorated in old rose, and like the saloon is surrounded by windows of the Queen Anne type. The promenade deck is very specious and clear of all obstruction. A double set of awnings and side screens is provided for use in hot weather. At the after end is situated a handsome smoke-room, panelled in fumed oak, with alcove adjoining. The state rooms are large and luxuriantly upholstered, in some cases brass bedsteads being fitted in place of the ordinary berths. By adopting the Bibby tandem plan every cabin has direct access to the ship's side deck, accessible in all weathers. As in the first saloon, the cabins are arranged on the Bibby tandem plan, so that every room has a port-hole. The ventilation throughout the whole ship has received special attention, and provision has been made for an unlimited supply of fresh air when the steamer is in warm climates, while electric fans are also provided in all the public apartments and state-rooms.

Captain R. Dowse, an experienced skipper in the company's service, is the ship's commander, and passengers who elect to travel on this boat may be assured that all the comfort which the ship's appointment suggest will, under his supervision, be fully enjoyed.

Bathrooms and lavatories are provided in abundance, suitably situated and convenient for the state-rooms from every direction. A large nursery is available for the use of children, the walls being decorated with a series of pictures illustrating popular nursery hymes. Like all up-to-date boats the steamer is equipped with Marconi wireless telegraphy of powerful range.

The second-class accommodation for 50 passengers is in the poop. A beautiful dining-saloon, lighted all round, is situated on the upper deck, and in the passages windows of the railway carriage type provide abundant ventilation. A comfortably arranged smoke-room and separate lounge is constructed on the poop-

## RANGOON'S WATER-SUPPLY.

### SCHEME COSTING 8 1-2 LAKHS SANCTIONED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
RANGOON, Mar. 19.

Mr. W. W. Binnie, son of Sir Alex. Binnie of the firm of Sir A Binnie & Son, who was instructed last November by the Rangoon Municipality to report on all matters concerning the water-supply of Rangoon has now submitted his report. The report with recommendations covers twenty blue-book pages.

Mr. Binnie recommends several works to render the existing system adequate to meet the present requirements, among them the construction of a service reservoir to hold at least twenty million gallons. The two methods suggested for increasing the water-supply are to carry out works increasing the yield of the Halawga drainage area and (2) to bore tube wells. According to a rough estimate the annual cost of obtaining water in by the latter scheme should not amount to more than Rs. 30,000 per million gallons per diem or rather less than the cost of the present Hlawga supply.

The special sub-committee adopted Mr. Binnie's recommendations and sanctioned close on 8 1-2 lakhs for the new scheme, the carrying out of which was entrusted to Mr. Binnie's firm.

## ALLEGED BREACH OF CONTRACT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, Mar. 18.

Before Mr. Justice Imam to-day James Ballantine Gibbs was examined "de bene esse," in connection with the suit brought by him against Harry Hobbs, as he proposes to leave for England this week.

Plaintiff is a Mining Engineer at Ranchi and defendant a dealer of musical instruments.

The suit is for the recovery of Rs. 11,297 as damages for breach of a contract to buy some coal shares which the defendant did not take delivery of. The plaintiff supported the allegations made in the plaint.

## CALCUTTA LOVE TRAGEDY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCTTTA, Mar. 1.

Another love tragedy, second in the space of a few weeks, is reported. A young man named James Robert Wallace, an engineer employed by the River Steam Navigation Co., was found unconscious in bed this morning, and died half an hour after admission to the Medical College Hospital from suspected narcotic poisoning. It transpired that he was in love with a young woman named Daisy Jenkins, and had proposed marriage to her but she had rejected him. He died repeating her name several times.

Daisy Jenkins is a step-sister of the girl for whose sake the man Caston shot himself a week or two ago.

## PRESENTATION OF BADGES.

### TO EIGHTEEN INDIAN GENTLEMEN AT HYDERABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
SECUNDERABAD, Mar. 19.

An interesting function took place at the Hyderabad Presidency yesterday when eighteen titled Indian gentlemen received from the hands of the Resident, Lt.-Col. Pinhey, the badges they are entitled to wear in accordance with the King's announcement at Delhi. The Resident in his speech said it was very gratifying to think that in such a comparatively small area as that admnis tered by the British Government in those dominions there were so many of whom had been from time to time selected for special honours.

Rai Bahadur Krisnamachary, Legal Adviser to the Nizam's Government, in in thanking the Resident, said that loyalty would be their watchword from generation to generation. They would prize the badges as heirlooms bestowed on them by a thoughtful and considerate Government.

## MRS. BESANT'S CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
MADRAS, Mar. 19.

Before Khan Bahadur S. M. V. Oosman the adjourned enquiry into the charge of defamation preferred by Mrs. Annie Besant President of the Theosophical Society, against Mr. U. Rama Rao, proprietor and publisher of the Antiseptic in respect of the publication of an article entitled Paychopathia Sensualis in Mahatma was resumed yesterday.

The cross-examination of Mrs. Annie Besant was continued in respect to dates and other details of her evidence

She was further cross-examined in respect to her knowledge of the extent of advice given by Leadbeater in regard to the practice complained of. She would not use the word "malpractice" to designate this teaching of Leadbeater. She had used the word "malpractice" in regard to those teachings in the letter she had written at the time when she was deceived as to what Leadbeater had taught.

The further hearing was adjourned to the 26th instant.

## LUCKNOW LA MARTINIERE

### PUPILS ENJOINED TO KEEP THE FLAG FLYING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
LUCKNOW, Mar. 19.

Presiding at the prize-giving of the Lucknow La Martiner School, Sir James Meston complemented the school on its success at the examinations. "The girls school is one," he said, "this Province may be proud of." Speaking to the students, he cautioned them against slackness, and said that they must take an interest in all they did, for on that depended their future. They owed it to themselves, more especially to their country, to work hard for they were Britishers. They were not to forget what their fathers had done for India, and they must keep the British flag flying.

## BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. C. V. Mehta, chairman of the committee, presiding.

The committee approved of the Commissioner entering into a contract with the Bombay Gas Company for the supply of 100,000 gallons of coal tar, required during 1913-14 for tarring roads, at a rate of Rs. 3 per cwt., which is the rate for the current year's contract supply. The Bombay Gas Company being the only firm that could coal, the usual course of inviting tenders was dispened with. The total cost of the 'supply would be Rs. 30,000.

SPECIAL GOOD SERVICE PENSION.

With reference to a resolution of the Standing Committee on the question of the pension to be granted to Mr. W. Nicholls, late Chief Officer, Bombay Fire Brigade, the Commissioner reported that Mr. Nicholls having completed his leave had sent in his application for retirement from Municipal Service on account of physical incapacity for further service.

He forwarded a medical certificate from Dr. J. Rowat of London, countersigned by Dr. Choksy, Surgeon to the Fire Brigade. From the service statement it would be seen that Mr. Nicholls' net pensionable service aggregated 21 years and 10 months which the Commissioner added ordinarily did not entitle him to the full pension under Rule 15 (c) of the Pension Regulations. It would however be seen from copies of Dr. Choksy's letters, dated 21st April 1903, 1st April 1906 and 20th March 1909 that Mr. Nicholls premature retirement had been due partly to the injury received by him at the fire at the G.I.P. Railway Workshops in 1901 and partly to frequent exposure to smoke and heat and to muscular rheumatism from exposure to wet. Had it not been for these causes, Mr. Nicholls would have completed his 25 years' service. In these circumstances and in view of the fact that Mr. Nicholls had been incapacitated when a few years short of his full period, the Commissioner recommended that the Standing Committee would be pleased to sanction, under the powers vested in them under Rule 23 of the Pension Regulations, full pension to Mr. Nicholls, and in consideration of his exceptional services in the reorganization and maintenance in a complete state of efficiency of the Municipal fire brigade. He also requsted sanction of the Committee to his being granted special good service pension.

The necessary sanction was accorded.

The Committee considered an application from the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Sanitary Association for financial assistance towards building a Sanitary Institute in Bombay.

The application was forwarded to the Corporation with the recommendation that Rs. 15,000 be sanctioned as a grant towards the building.

The Committee then adjourned.

## DYNAMITE ON RAILWAY.

### TAME ENDING TO A BENGAL SENSATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, Mar. 19.

Further enquiry into the find of cartridges on the Eastern Bengal State Railway line has led the police to suppose that the cartridges accidentally dropped from the pocket of the belt of a soldier shikari from Dum-Dum and they thought further action unnecessary.

## CARPET ROYAL PAWNED.

### CURIO DEALER AND MERCHANT CHARGED.

The Carpet Royal, used by the King a the Crystal Palace and formerly owned by the Amir of Afghanistan, figured in a remanded case at Marlborough street on Feb. 27. Jehangir Rustomjee, 26, curio dealer, London-road, St. John's Wood, was charged with converting to his own use a carpet, value £45, during October, 1912, and further, with stealing and receiving between November 15 and December 3, 1912, three carpets, value £100, the property of Thomas Simon, at 133, Oxford-street. Faredon Bhumgara. 34, Oriental merchant Loudounroad, St. John's Wood, was charged on a warrant with being concerned with Rustomjee in feloniously stealing between November 15 and 22, 1912, a carpet, value £1050, the property of Thomas Simon, and further, with receiving the carpet, knowing it to have been stolen.

Mr. Pfahl (prosecuting) said that both the prisoners were charged with stealing and receiving a carpet, value £1050. the property of A., Simon and Co., of which Thomas Simon was a partner. It was known as the Carpet Royal, was of silk, took five years to weave, and was formerly the property of the Amir of Afghanistan, and was used at the reception of 100,000 children at the Crystal Palace by the King on the occasion of his Coronation. Ater its exhibition at the Crystal Palace, the prosecutor, desiring the ground work to be made a little lighter, sent it to a cleaners at Wembley in November, 1911, and it remained there till November of last year. Rustomjee whom Mr. Simon had brought over from India, was in his employ at a salary of 30s. a week and commission until May, 1912, when Mr. Simon dispensed with his services and he took premises at The Louvre, Oxford-street. The prosecutor placed with him carpets to be sold on commission, and gave instructions that the four carpets, the subject of the charge, should be sent to him, to the care of Rustomjee. Before the date of delivery, coming to the conclusion that the £1,050 carpet had been spoilt, the prosecutor wrote to the cleaner refusing to accept delivery, and asking that the other three might be sent to another address.

The prosecutor also gave Rustomjee directions not to take in the carpets; but on November 15, counsel added, the four carpets were delivered at his address in Oxford-street. It was afterwards found that the silk carpet had been pledged for £150, and that Rustomjee had shown the pawnbrokers a receipt signed "F. J. Bhumgara," and dated May, 1912, in which the signatory said that he had delivered the large silk Persian carpet to Mr. J. Rustomjee according to instructions from his people in India, and had received documents of the value of £700 sterling.

Detective-sergeant Leach stated that Rustomjee said that he did not pledge the carpets. When the warrant was read to Bhumgara he asked to which carpet it referred. The witness replied; "The Carpet Royal," and he replied: "Yes, I understand." Bhumgara had surrendered at Vine-street; he understood that he had been out of England some time, and only returned on Tuesday morning.

The prisoners were remanded, being allowed bail in £250.

## "JACK STRAW."

### FORTHCOMING PERFORMANCES IN BOMBAY.

There are several reasons why the amateur dramatic performances which are to be given at the Opera House on the 27th instant and the following two days should be of special interest to Bombay playgoers. In the first place the organisers have chosen a play full of humour, which, it is believed, has never before been given in India, and certainly not in Bombay. It is a farce entitled "Jack Straw" by Mr. W. Somerset Maughan, that young but well-known author, who not long ago, had the distinction of having four of his plays running in four first-class London theatres at the same time. Again it is unfortunately to be the farewell appearance in Bombay of such a general favourite as Captain Davis, who was so largely responsible for the recent successful production of the "Yeomen of the Guard." One need not dwell on Captain Davis' happy knack of making an effective appearance in almost any part of any kind. In this piece he has been given a character which thoroughly suits him, and there is very little doubt that he will make one of his most successful appearances. The majority of Bombay people are hardly likely, if they can help it, to miss this opportunity, while they will also have the advantage of witnessing the performance of a lady who is a celebrated amateur actress in several stations in India, and who has recently come to reside in Bombay.

Lastly, the charitable object on behalf of which the performances are to be given is one which should make a strong appeal to the residents of this city, in whose social life the Services take such a large part. The profits well be devoted to the fund for the assistance of the dependants on the crew of the "Perseus" cutter, who were recently lost in the Persian Gulf, and as the play has been chosen, the production of which should not be expensive, purchasers of tickets at Messrs. Rose and Co.'s may feel that they are genuinely assisting a worthy cause. The charity being one which is entirely connected with the Services, the cast has been composed almost wholly of naval and military officers and their families. There are, one believes, only three exceptions. The cast, it is assured, will be strong one, but before discussing it, it may be as well to give a short description of the play.

This is very largely concerned with a Mr. and Mrs. Parker Jennings, a wealthy couple whose money was derived in some way from hardware, and they have a large place in the country, where they refuse to associate with any but the titled classes. The first act opens, however, in the restaurant of the Grand Babylon Hotel, London, where, after a luncheon party Mrs. Jennings casually meets and behaves very rudely to the wife of the vicar of her native village. Lady Wanley, one of the titled guests, happens to be a friend of the vicar's wife and determines on deep revenge. So, with a fellow conspirator she bribes Jack Straw, a waiter at the hotel, to masquerade as the Grand Duke Sebastian of Pomerania. The play is accordingly transferred to the Parker Jennings' country house, where a garden party is being given in honour of the Grand Duke, and the conspirators discover to their horror that the bogus prince has fallen in love and is about to propose to Miss Parker Jennings, a nice girl, who abhors the snobbery of her parents. In their dilemma they confess what they have done to their host and hostess, but no threat of any kind will move Jack Straw, who coolly dares them to disclose the way in which they have been had. Appearances of course have to be kept up before the servants, and Jack Straw always sees to it that there is a servant in the room. He thus remains "His Highness," and has the further audacity to propose to Miss Jennings in the presence of a rival, who steadfastly refuses to go away. The act ends with the unexpected appearance of the Pomeranian Ambassador, with whom JackStraw brazenly strolls into the garden for a chat. In the last act the Ambassador recognises Jack Straw as the real Duke, who, in his early youth, ran away with an actress, she having inspired a brief passion by her agility as a high-kicker. Ths Ambassador then announces Royal permission for the marriage of the Grand Duke with Miss Parker Jennings, and the elder Parker Jennings beam radiantly. Mrs. Parker Jennings' social ambitions however are cruelly blighted when she learns that, by the barbarous laws of Pomerania, any relative of a commoner, who has been allowed to wed one of Royal birth, if he or she attempts to enter the country, is beheaded on the frontier.

The role of Jack Straw falls to Captain Davis, and one may be sure that he will well simulate the coolness and impudence of the pseudo-waiter. Mrs. A'Beckett, the lady to whom reference has been made above, will be Mrs. Parker Jennings, and one hears that she is sure to make a great success of the part. She is well-known for her acting not only in Mussoorie and Murree, but in Simla itself. Mr. J. R. Moore, who made such a hit on his first Bombay appearance in the "Yeomen of the Guard", will be Mr. Parker Jennings and Lady Wanley will be represented by Mrs. Binning. Others who will appear in the cast are Flag-Lieut. Smith Wright, Mr. A. T. Cooper, Mr. R. E. Fischer and Mr. A. F. Simpson, the last-named being not only the Pomeranian Ambassador, but stage and business manager.

## SECUNDERABAD NOTES.

### 9TH DIVISION POLO TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
SECUNDERABAD, Mar. 19.

In the 9th Division Polo Tournament for Sir Chas. Egerton's Cup, the 20th Deccan Horse beat the 34th Poona Horse by 7 goals to 2, after a good galloping game, H. H. the Nizam attended.

An "At home" was given by Nawab Faridoon Jung Bahadur, Political Secretary, yesterday, when all Hyderabad and Secunderabad society was present. As darkness fell, one of the most magnificent displays of electric illuminations, yet seen at Hyderabad, was witnessed.

Mr. R. I. R. Glancy, I. C. S., Assistant Minister of Finance, left for Ooty to-day.

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers celebrated St. Patrick's Day with great jubilation and the Sergeants gave a grand ball, which was attended by a large number of military officers.

## HOCKEY AT BANGALORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
BANGALORE, Mar. 19.

The second ties of the Gymkhana Hockey Tournament were resumed this afternoon, when the 43rd Light Infantry (Exfords, the holders of the cup, beat the Dublin Fusiliers by 2 goals to 1 after a remarkably good game; and the 13th Brigade R. Cadets of t. Joeph's College by 2 goals to I. This was a desperate struggle for a place in the semi-finals, and was witnessed by a large concourse of spectators.

## [redacted]N INDIAN [redacted]RESTS.

### [redacted] A NATIVE [redacted]KER.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, addressing the students of Wilson's [redacted] exhorted them not to imitate the west, counselled them to learn what was best in the west, adding that, for himself, he hated imitation, and that persons learnt most who hated imitation most vigorously. Mr. Macdonald is a careful observer. The book, in which he has recorded impressions of India, is marked by the shrewd insight and cautious judgment of the canny Scot. It is true that we are at present in the imitative stage. English education was introduced about fifty years ago, and half a century in the life of a nation is but a short space of time. Respecting western culture, we are still in our early youth, and this, with nations, as with individuals, is the period of imitation. Great men, distinguished in the realms of literature, have begun by imitating. The reflective period, and the originality which springs from it, comes later. It takes time for the mind to develop and mature by observation and experience. These general remarks are not intended altogether to excuse educated Indians. I feel that, even taking into account all extenuating circumstances, they are too exclusively, too slavishly, imitative. I regret that there are few signs yet of their breaking through their bond, casting off their leading-strings and standing on their own legs. The worst of it is they are hardly conscious of being in leading strings. Many of our politicians are the slaves of phrases and formulas, and the observations I have had occasion to make on this point in this column are now, in a measure, supported by Mr. Macdonald. "He was struck," he said, "with the aptitude of Indians in imitating phrases. He found that the phrases were often used for the purpose of giving short cuts to perfective, but, like all cuts, they were dubious. The use of such phraseology was often destructive of the process of thought."

JUDGMENT AND DISCERNMENT.

As there is no royal road to learning, so there is no short cut to accuracy of thought, and soundness of judgment. Thinking, to those who are not habitually used to it, is a painful and tedious process. I, styled "Native Thinker," cannot myself claim to be free from the tedium of it. The critical faculty is dormant within us. It has not had much scope for development in connection with our educational system, which does not yet comprise research work or an original thesis. We swallow for the examinations and having disgorged ourselves of what we had taken in, we feel relieved as from a nightmare, and have nothing more to do with what we had toiled, day and night, to acquire. The youth, in a German novel I have now been reading in translation, asked to recite a poem, exclaimed, "Catch me! Now that examinations are over, German literature may go to the dogs, for all I care." Such is actually the feeling of a large majority of our University students. So we are carried away by sounding phrases and we quote without discrimination. We admire whole-sale; we shout in unison; we cry in chorus. When a Government measure is introduced, and the cry has gone forth, rightly or wrongly, that it will leave the people at the mercy of the authorities, or worse still of the police, we take it up from end to end, and in the uproar, the still small voice of critical discrimination or dissent is drowned. Non-conformity is not tolerated. Sometimes it is deeply resented. When I make these general remarks it is to be understood that I am conscious of a few splendid exceptions to be found among my countrymen.

CHARACTER—A VETERAN'S OPINION.

"No man or woman had a better chance of doing better things for their fellow-creatures than educated Indians." Here was another piece of advice given by Mr. Macdonald. A slight reflection will show that there are many ways open to them of rendering social service to their country. The gulph between the educated classes and the ignorant millions is tremendous, and the possibilities of service are in proportion. They may help in the enlightenment and uplifting of the masses living in outer darkness, and this work may comprehend a great variety of duties. They may talk politics, and urge, with all their might, the institutions of simultaneous examinations if they choose. But when they assert what they take to be their rights they must now forget the corresponding duties and obligations. When they make a parade of their qualifications, they should also try honestly to discover their limitations, because the consciousness of our defects is a necessary preliminary to attempt at reform. An Indian veteran, who has deeply interested himself in public affairs, and who holds advanced views in matters relating to local self-government in this city, told me the other day, "Our people, I am sorry to say, have no backbone or character. Many of the best among us succumb to personal influence. The sense of public duty is often subordinated to private ambition. We are sadly deficient in independence and fearlessness." He was very pessimistic about the future. He asked if we had produced, within the last twenty years, a single citizen, endowed with an unexceptionable combination of moral and intellectual gifts. We had produced a few such, but they belonged to an older generation. Education had rapidly extended, but it had failed, at least on this side of India, to reproduce the eminent citizens of an earlier day. There were indeed, selfish men and self-seekers everywhere in the world. But in the west they were not so lacking, he said, in patterns of good citizenship, in men and women who devoted themselves, at a heavy sacrifice of self, to the good of their country and their kind. He admitted that the average standard of public duty and social service in the west was much higher, but he pleaded that we, Indians, had been made what we were on account of our habitual subjection to foreign domination, which could not permit of the building up of character or the growth of public spirit. Having become the prey of a succesion of foreign invaders, we have settled down peacefully under the British rule, which affords scope for national development. But my friend was so full of dark forebodings that he could not agree with me that there were forces at work, which were bound to make for progress, and that we were moving gradually towards a life more free and spacious than it had ever been our fate in the past to enjoy."

"KNOW THYSELF."

It may be admitted that the sense of public duty in the average Indian, ambitious of civic distinction, is not high, and that he takes care that it involves the smallest possible sacrifice. It is confined often to the making of speeches and there too, if my friend's judgment were to be accepted, baser motives come into play. There are titles to be sought after, favours to be asked, sons and relatives to be provided for. Fearless independence and a desire to stand well with the dispensers of patronage cannot well go together. It would be well, on occasions, to step aside from our favourite pursuits, and take stock of our merits and defects. We may seek to discover wherein western nations are indubitably superior to us, and strive to attain their standard. Confining ourselves to England for our lesson, we shall find that the outstanding features of the British character are coolness and courage, determination and independence, self-control and self-reliance. We may read a profitable lesson in the sequel to the attempt on the life of Lord Hardinge, in the frequent recurrence of aeroplane fatalities which only serve to spur others on to feats of greater daring, in the polar tragedies which only stimulate other heroic souls to move perilous adventures. The national characteristics of the British are reflected in their government. They have won them an empire, and it is natural, and up to a certain extent it is right, that they should hold forth these testimonials in justification of their title to the continuance unimpaired of their predominance in the administration. As for ourselves, we are improving, however slowly, and we are bound to improve; otherwise western education and culture would have no value and no meaning.

A BOMBAY WORTHY.

When we are thinking of the kind of men we want, it is meet to recall the name of a worthy citizen of old, Maneckji Cursetji, founder of the Alexandra Native Girls' Institute, which has been celebrating its jubilee. He stood forth as the champion of English education for Indian girls at a time when it needed a stout heart and a determined purpose to contend against the fierce antagonism of the populace. They assailed the advocates of female education with abuse and slander. But Maneckji declared that "no consideration, at least of a personal character, would alter his determination to carry into effect the course which he had chalked out for himself, and which he believed to be for the public good," and he kept his word. Since his day, the Alexandra Institute has considerably extended the sphere of its beneficence. Although Parsi pupils still form an overwhelming majority, Hindu and Moslem girls are slowly coming in, and this is very satisfactory. Maneckji Cursetji was a queer old man, with originality of character not far removed from eccentricity. He was a very amiable eccentricity, though. He was a Judge of the Bombay Court of Small Causes, and his "obiter dicta" from the bench had a deal of quaint humour about them. Unconventional in dress and deportment, he was equally so as a Judge. He had a good heart beneath a rough exterior, and he was as much a friend of the poor suiter, as he was a terror to the whole tribe of Marwari money-tenders. In the Alexandra Institute he has left behind him an honourable and enduring memorial.

DION.

## THE "MAN MOUNTAIN."

There will never be any fear of missing Egan Cannon writes an Australian paper. Any fine day when you are out and a cloud looms up you can at once say:—"Why, here comes "Egan Cannon." He is a German giant, and weighs 55·1-2 st. So big is he that a special cabin had to be fixed up for him on board the P. & O. mail steamer Medina, which arrived at Adelaide on February 15.

One bunk was not enough for his frame, so the ship's people threw a mattress on the floor of the cabin, and there he was found by two pressmen, who interviewed him in Fremantale. The latter knocked, and immediately the door swung open they gazed in amazement at the sight of Egan. Egan looked fiercely at the intruders as they ainendeavored to expl that the were pressmen.

"Dutch," squeaked the baby Mont Blanc, "me Dutch."

"Where you lib it!" asked interviewers. "where you hibernate! Where you hang out! Where you putta out dasign!"

"Nex Forstan," came the plaintive reply.

The process of Egan getting up can only be described to the task of bringing a Mauretania round to the wind in the teeth of an almighty gale. The ship's officers say that the Dutchman does not it more than a usual human being, and that he is a poor drinker. When he wants to wash the cabin basin provided is too small, so they swing him out on the tackle of the davits, and dip him in the sea. Sometimes he can pass out of a cabin door and sometimes he can't. At Colombo it was found that the mailboat had a list to port, so they had lifted dainty Egan to a starboard cabin in order to give the late Royal yacht an even kill. When Egan wants to get up through the top companionway he sits down and waits for a roll of the ship to send him headlong on to the deck. Yet withal, this strange man is quite happy.

The pressmen could not make him talk, although they tried in English, French, Chingalese, Malayese, and O'Malleyese. The inevitable reply was:—"Nex Forstan, me Deutsche." They at last left him in despair, and they felt sure as the ship trembled as from some shock, that Egan had prepetrated the painful act of sitting down again.

Mr. Cannon is the heaviest man in the world. He is naturally no more active than it is respeciable for a gentlemen of his weight to be. Captain Notley, of the medina, soon realised that the narrowness of the gangway would prevent the big German from leaving the ship in the ordinary way at the Outer Harbor, so the ship's carpenter built a special platform, and at 2 p. m., when the tide had subsided sufficiently, this was placed in position, and the huge German walked across what was really a gangway without any slope. The stationmaster at the Outer Harbor soon realised the uselessness of trying to get the visitor into a carriage door and quartered Mr. Cannon in the brake van in which vehicle he came to Adelaide. On arrival he viewed the distance from the platform to the carriage, which was waiting for him with some trepidation, and finally astonished the crowd by climbing on one of the four-wheel baggage trucks and, pushed by four porters, proceded blithely towards the cab, waving his hand cheerfully to the crowd, and addressing them in German. The crowd, evidently impressed with the good spirits of the enormous visitor, cheered him lustily as he alighted and proceeded to test the strength of the waiting victoria. Satisfied with the result, he sank back in the seat, which the entirely filled and crying an "Auf wiedersehn to the crowd, was driven away to his hotel. Cannon's exact weight is 778 lb. He was born in Cologne, and is 29 years old. He wears a 38-inch collar, and is 6 ft. high.

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

### THE HIGH COURT.

### KACHINA LOHANA CHARITIES.

#### APPOINTMENT OF A TRUSTEE.

The subject of the appointment of a trustee for the proper administration of the charities of the late Mr. Tricumdas Devji, who provided in his will for the benefit of the Kachina Lohana community came up before Mr. Justice Davar to-day.

The affairs of the charities had been before the High Court for some time and in a case in which the Advocate-General sued Furdunji Ardeshir Parekh and others. His Lordship issued an order appointing a board of trustees consisting of four persons, and instructing the Advocate-General to formulate a scheme for the proper disposal of the income derived from the amount which remained after allotting to the respective charities mentioned in the testator's will. The order was made on the 3rd February last, but subsequently Mr. Kharmsey Dhamji, one of the trustees so appointed, by reason of old age and ill-health, could not comply with the Court's order, and the appointment of a co-trustee was decided on by the other three trustees. The Advocate-General gave notice of a motion, opposing such an appointment by the trustees, and claiming for the Court the right of making such an appointment, as the case was "sub-judice." This notice came for consideration before his Lordship yesterday.

The first defendant was represented by Mr. Bahadurji, the third and fourth by Mr. Jinnah, and the fifth and sixth by Mr. J. D. Davar.

The Advocate-General submitted that Rao Bahadur Kesavaji Sailer should be appointed in place of Mr. Kharmsey Dhamji and Ramji Lalji Nathoo, whom the other trustees had nominated, was, according to his information, not a man of any particular standing, and they required one who could command respect and confidence from others.

Mr. Bahadurji supported the appointment of Ramji Lalji Nathoo. That gentleman, he said, was a merchant and the other trustees were in favour of his appointment, and moreover, Mr. Kharmsey Dhamji, the leading member of the Kachina Lohana community, had also approved of the appointment. The presence of Mr. Sailer on the board would not contribute to harmony among the trustees, as his general views, expressed in regard to the charities, could not be considered acceptable to others. As for the costs in the suit, Mr. Bahadurji left the matter in the hands of his Lordship.

Mr. Jinnah, on behalf of his clients, further supported the appointment of Ramji Lalji Nathoo, and said that the other trustees had the right of appointing a co-trustee. If a strictly legal view of the case were taken he would be perfectly legitimate in upholding the nomination so made by the other trustees. On the assumption that Mr. Kharmsey Dhamji had resigned, the remaining trustees had absolute power to fill his place and, in the opinion of his clients, the fittest man they could put forward was Ramji Lalji Nathoo.

Mr. Davar contended that it was quite a mistake to say that Mr. Kharmsey Dhamji had resigned. It was evident from a letter he had addressed that he regretted his inability to accept position of a trustee owing to ill-health. He had on the previous occasion favoured the appointment of Mr. Nathoo Sailer, who had been suggested by the Advocate-General, and neither of the other defendants had them approved of him. They had brought forward their nominees, and his clients could not in any way approve of their appointment.

His Lordship, in passing orders, took into consideration the conduct of the various parties, of which he was thoroughly well acquainted as the matter relating to the charities had been many times before him. His Lordship remarked that when Rao Bahadur Kharmsey Damji had declined to be a trustee owing to ill-health and old age, the proper and obvious course which the parties ought to have followed was to bring the matter before the Court and to request the appointment of a substitute in his place. At the stage when the case was "sub judice" the parties had appointed a trustee on the most idle of pretences, and with the knowledge that they had no power to do so. The Advocate-General was the proper party concerned in the case, and they ought to have respected his wishes in appointing their men. In that the attitude of the first defendant was void of the gratitude, which he was bound to feel towards the Advocate-General, who all through had treated him with conspicuous generosity. As for the appointment of a trustee in place of Mr. Kharmsey Dhamji, of all the names that were before them, his Lordship thought that of Rao Bahadur Nathoo Sailer's the fittest. He was a well-known gentleman, a trustee of well-known charities and one in whom reliance could be placed. Defendants 5 and 6, in his Lordship's opinion, seemed to be persons who did not put many obstructions in the way of the Advocate-General.

Regarding costs, his Lordship ordered that the Advocate-General be paid out of funds as also the fifth and sixth defendants. Defendants 1, 3 and 4 were ordered to bear their own costs.

### INSOLVENCY COURT.

Mr. Justice Davar presided over the Insolvency Court yesterday, when the following, among other cases, were disposed of:—

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Strangman, a notice was issued to Bande Ally Hirji Kaku, an insolvent, to show cause why legal action should not be taken against him for fraudulently giving undue preference to some of his creditors whose debts he had discharged, and for making away with the rest of his properties. The notice was ordered to be returnable on the 18th of June.

Robert Middleton William Hutchison, an ex-railway guard in the service of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, through his counsel, Mr. Kapadia, applied for "ad interim" protection from creditors.

Mr. Jafferbhai, who appeared for Nusserwanji F. Marker, the opposing creditor, said that the insolvent had filed his schedule in October last. A decree on him had been obtained by his client, and the arrangement was that the amount would be in monthly instalments of Rs. 10.

The insolvent was at that time employed in the G. I. P. Railway and was drawing a salary of Rs. 180 a month. He did not pay the amount, and the Official Assignee, who was approached, wrote to him with no result. He obtained Rs. 7,000 from the provident funds of the company. Yet did not pay.

Mr. Kapadia said that the amount, only Rs. 3,700, obtained from the provident fund, had been taken by the insolvent's wife, to redeem her ornaments, which she had pledged, and that she was helping her husband with funds from time to time. His Lordship rejected the application.

Mr. J. D. Davar appeared for an insolvent named Abdul Kayani Abdul Hussein Mummajiwalla, who applied for "ad interim" protection. The insolvent had been sent to jail. Mr. Bahadurji opposed the application on behalf of the Hyderabad Banking Co., and the Advocate-General on behalf of Sankabai and others. His Lordship granted the application.

The Advocate-General applied for a consent decree on behalf of the Official Assignee and Kesavajee Deyakar (who appeared in person) in the case of an insolvent named Byramji Merwanjee Mody. His Lordship granted the application.

An extension of the "interim" order taken by Morarji Dayal was prayed for and granted.

Cursetjee Banaji Choksey applied for an extension of the "interim" order for the purpose of amending his schedule. The application was granted.

Haji Mahomed Mogul prayed for a further extension of the "interim" order for four months as he wished to settle with his crditors. The application was granted.

Jehangir Framji, Vinayak Ali Gulam and Chimanlal Ratandas were also granted extensions of their "interim" orders.

### THE POLICE COURT.

#### BIG COCAINE HAUL.

At the Esplanade Police Court to-day Supdt. Sullivan of the Criminal Investigation Department, charged (1) Raymond, Devesaria, (2) Barison Alighiera, (3) Joseph Inresim Stuart, (4) Sakubai Bhiwa, (5) Baiji Maloo, (6) Ramibai, (7) Mungi Bai with smuggling cocaine. The first three accused belong to the crew of the Autrian Lloyd's steamer "Cleopatra" which arrived in Bombay on Saturday night, and the rest are cooly women engaged in carrying provisions to the ships. The last two accused are both deaf and dumb.

Information was received by the Excise Officers that cocaine was going to be smuggled by these women from the Cleopatra and Excise Inspectors Cooverji Darsha, J. D. Gandhi, Kama and Chinoy were directed to watch their movements, being stationed for the purpose at Prince's Dock, while Mr. S. D. Smith, Assistant Collector of Customs, stationed himself at Carnac-bridge. The women came to the Docks at about 7 a. m. and went on board the "Cleopatra" carrying vegetables and fruits. At about 8 o'clock they returned and were followed by the persons set to watch them, till they reached Carnac-bridge. There they were stopped and examined, and 40 packets of cocaine were found concealed about their waists under their sarees. The packets contained a total weight of 67,200 grains, valued at Rs. 8,200. The women were questioned about it and they said some of the crew of the "Cleopatra" had given them the packets and told them that they would follow them. Mr. Smith with some of his men then went to the ship, taking the women with him. The whole crew of the ship were paraded on deck and the women were asked to identify the persons who had given them the cocaine.

The three accused were then identified by one of the women and were arrested.

The case of the woman, Sukhibai Mowji, was first taken up. Thirteen packets containing 21,040 grains of the value of Rs. 2,730 had been found in her possession. The accused pleased guiity.

His Worship observed that, in spite of all precautions, cocaine smuggling continued, and deterrent punishments were necessary. He sentenced the accused to 8 months' imprisonment.

The case against Baiji Maloo was then called. Nine packets of 15,150 grains of the value of Rs. 1,890 had been found with her. She pleaded guilty and was sentenced to seven months' imprisonment.

The case against the three sailors was heard in the afternoon. The accused did not know English and the services of an interpreter had to be obtained. They denied the charge and the evidence of some of their shipmates was recorded. Judgment in this case will be delivered to-day.

An interpreter able to communicate with deaf and dumb persons had to be obtained in order that the statement of the two deaf and dumb accused might be recorded and as he arrived while the other case was being heard, the hearing of the charge against them had to be postponed till to-day.

#### TRAM CONDUCTORS CONVICTED.

Deputy Inspector Histed charged three tram conductors named Ragunath Govind, Kanaising Narpatsing and Balkrishna Mahadeo with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 2-10, being the value of 42 tickets belonging to the Tramway Company. The accused were yesterday placed before Mr. Frank Oliveira to stand their trial. Mr. Kanga, pleader, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Delvi, pleader, appeared for the first, and Mr. Desai, pleader, the second accused.

The accused were on duty in tramcar No. 57, which left Nall-bazaar on the evening of the 3rd inst. A Mahomedan school master got in the tram with 29 boys and paid Rs. 1-14 for their fares. After this the accused at every stopping place, started the car briskly, without allowing sufficient time for passengers to get in and out. This action roused the suspicions of Sergeant Melville who was in the car, and he spoke to the Tram Inspector, Sorabji Framji. The Tram Inspector questioned the accused when the tram reached Jacob's-circle, and they admitted having taken the money, and the amount which had been partitioned among them was discovered.

His Worship sentenced the accused to a week's imprisonment each.

#### THEFT AT PRINCE'S DOCK.

One Bhagirathi, a Pardesi labourer, was yesterday charged before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate with the theft of two pieces of velvet valued at Rs. 36.

It was alleged that the accused had removed the velvet from a case lying in the dock. He was going along Mazagon-road with the property, when the police arrested him on suspicion.

The accused pleaded guilty and admitted one previous conviction.

His Worship sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

#### BOY PICK-POCKET.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Inspector Spiers charged a Mahomedan boy, aged 13, with the theft of Rs. 6.

On Tuesday afternoon, when Govindlal Vyas, a silver broker, was at the Mumbadevi Post Office, a bystander noticed the accused taking the money out of the complainant's pocket. The boy was given in charge.

The accused admitted his guilt and said that he had deserted his parents, who were in Karachi and that he had nobody to provide for him in Bombay.

His Worship ordered the accused to be sent to the Reformatory for four years.

### BOMBAY INQUEST.

#### NEGLIGENT DRIVING.

Yesterday morning Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest on the body of an old Hindu woman, named Bhagibai (60), at the G. T. Hospital.

It appeared from the evidence of police sepoy who was on duty in Abdul Rehman Street on Tuesday morning, that a tram approaching the spot from the direction of Crawford Market met a ghorry coming from Masjid Bunder Road. The gharry driver made haste to cross in front of the tram, heedless of the constable's injunction to stop. The carriage shafts struck the woman and knocked her down, and the wheels passed over her. The policeman himself had a narrow escape being knocked down by the gharry. He arrested the driver and putting the woman in the gharry, took her to the G. T. Hospital where she died the same night.

The jury returned a verdict of death from injuries received by her by being knocked down and run over by a gharry driver by one Gopal Krishna in a negligent manner.

#### SPARK CAUSES INFANT'S DEATH.

An inquest was held yesterday at the G. T. Hospital over the body of an infant girl, about five months old.

On Tuesday morning, at about 10 a.m., the child was placed in an extemporised cradle made with a sari, by her mother, who then went to her work at the new docks. An hour afterwards the sari was noticed to be burning and the child was taken out of it severely burnt. The child was immediately removed to the G. T. Hospital, where she succumbed to her injuries.

It is presumed that the sari caught fire from a spark from a passing engine.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

### ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Arabia," March 21.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Arabia" with the English mails of the 7th instant, is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour to-morrow, brings the following passengers:—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Barker, Mr. H. W. | Hooker, Capt. J. S. |
| Cuttfield, Miss M. | Mrs. |
| Collins, Mr. M. | Iman Khan, Mrs. A. |
| Claxton, Miss C. J. | and Mrs. |
| Dreyer, Lt. G. V. | Lalwor, Mr. P. |
| Dover, Mr. R. W. | Nagel, Mr. J. N. |
| Mrs. | Ogle, Mr. J. W. |
| Dymond, Mr. W. J. | Osborne, Mr. H. E. |
| Fletcher, Miss M. | Pankhurst, Miss. |
| Foster, Capt. H. B. | Page, Mr. J. A. |
| Mrs. | Strubing, Mr. C. M. |
| Green, Capt. W. G. | Smith, Mrs. J. S. |
| K. | Miss E. |
| Gilks, Mr. H. Z. | Taylor, Mr. W. |
| Gourlay, Mr. R. | Tunks, Mr. D. A. |
| Griffith, Mr. F. G. | Toynbee, Lt. |
| Human, Capt. M. C. | Warner, Miss A. |
| | Wing, Mrs. L. |

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bovet, Capt. | Lawrence, Mr. B. |
| Batten, Mr. L. Mrs. | and Mrs. |
| Cruddas, Mrs. A. | Lakin, Major P. C. |
| Cameron, Mr. B. L. | and Mrs. |
| Campbell, Mr. A. C. | Mainwaring, Mr. N. |
| Cutbull, Mr. E. H. | E. Q. |
| E. | Mitchel, Mr. J. A. |
| Carey, Capt. P. G. | Murphy, Major C. C. |
| and Mrs. | R. |
| Cunliffe, Mr. T. H. | (Miss Geisbuhler) |
| Cantley, Mr. W. | Maid. |
| Cunningham, Mr. A. | Renny, Miss M. |
| Church, Mr. W. St. | Rulter, Mr. W. |
| J. Mrs. | Rathbone, Miss. |
| Fitzgerald, Mr. G. | Riley, Mr. D. |
| A. V. | Risley Lady. |
| Greyer, Mr. G | Stapleton, Mr. B. & |
| Harold, Mr. J. H. | Mrs. |
| Holland, Capt. E. F. | Sinclair, Mr. S. C. B. |
| and Mrs. | Slingsby, Mrs. T. |
| Higgins, Mr. C. D. | Selbie, Mr. C. |
| C. | Tiwary Dr. S. N. |
| Kehl, Mr. F. and | Tarapore, Mr. F. F. |
| Mrs. | Mrs. |
| Keeling, Mr. R. F. | Williams, Mr. A. E. |
| Judge, Mr. P. | Wightpick, Lt. H. |
| Langdon, Mr. H. J. | M. |

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Apcar, Mr. G. | Egerton, Sub.-Lt. H |
| Cubitt, Mr. E. | S. |

PORT SAID TO BOMBAY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Kendrick, Mr. W. A. | Varrall, Miss H. |
| Saunders, Mr. T. O. | Zungley, Miss. E. P. |
| B. | |

LONDON TO KARACHI.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bell, Mr. A. | Gardner, Lt. R. C. |
| Buchanan, Mr. J. Y. | Maxwell, Mr. J. C. |
| Crook, Miss R. | |

### BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON'BLE A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 19th March, 1913.

97. Resignations—The undernamed Members having resigned are struck off the strength of the Corps from to-day's date:—

No 1513 Gunner C F Harvey.

No 791 Gunner R Bedford.

98. Examination—An Examination of Candidates for Proficiency Certificates will be held at Colaba on Monday 24th instant, at 7 a.m.

Dress—Drill Order, Khaki.

99. Classes—A Physical Culture Class will be held in the Head Quarters if sufficient Members care to Join, Names to be forwarde to the Adjt as soon as possible

100. Office Closing—The Adjutants Office will be Closed from Friday 21st to Monday 24th instant, both days inclusive on account of "Easter Holida s".

(Sd.) E. P. CUDLIP Capt. R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

### BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 20th March, 1913

214. Prize Distribution—The Annual Prize Distribution will be held in the Town Hall on Friday the 28th instant at 9-15 p.m (S. T.).

The Prize Distribution will be followed by a Dance. Admission will be by invitation only, except, as regards members of the Bombay Vol. Rifles who attend in uniform. Invitations for friends can be obtained by members on application at Headquarters.

Dress—Officers, Mess Dress, white; N C Officers and Volunteers, Mess Dress or Uniform with caps.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Capt.
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R.

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COMBINATION BEDSTEADS

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A mere inspection of our heavy assorted stock in our Show-room is respectfully solicited.

Charges Moderate.

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Fort, BOMBAY.

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This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern times for all phases of brain and nerve wreckage and exhaustion, sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its plensures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, &c., whether induced by worry, overwork unhealthy climate, dissipation, excesses, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or over-strain of modern life. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to those who had so recently seemed played out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poison, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses ulcers, wounds sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

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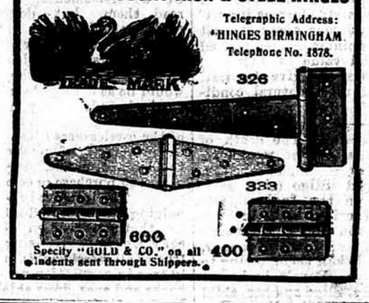


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DUBBIN
MAKES WATER RUN OFF AS
BOOTS, SADDLES, AND HARNESS
LIKE RAIN OFF A DUCK'S BACK.
SOFTENS PRESERVES AND PUTS NEW LIFE INTO LEATHER
DUNSTABLE, ENGLAND

## CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

It is stated that Lieutenant-Colonel Sir David Semple, who is now on leave, has decided not to return to India, and will vacate his appointment as Director of the Central Research Institute

Mr. O. V. Bosanquet has been selected to succeed Mr. O'Dwyer as agent to the Governor-General in Central India when the latter becomes Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. Mr. Bosanquet proceeds on leave before taking up the appointment.

Major Gen. C. St. R. Barter, C. V. O., C. B. have assume Command of the 6th Division where Lieut-Gen. Sir Arthur Barrott, K.C.B., K.C.V.O. goes home on leave for 3 1-2 months next month. Genl. Barter will land over command retirement in the middle of June.

When the Viceroy proceeds to Dehra Sir James Du Boulay, Private Secretary, will remain in Delhi. Colonel Roberts, His Excellency's Surgeon, will not accompany Lord Hardinge to Dehra, as Mrs. Roberts is suffering from entiric, though we are glad to hear she is doing well.

Our Bhownagar correspondent writes :— 'A perfect hurricane blew on Monday noon at Wadhwan when the sky was filled with dust on scuring the sun. The down mail train, which left Wadhwan at 1 45 p. m. for Bhownagar suffered same detention as it had to stop at mile 50 to remove an obstruction in the shape of huge babool tree, which had been alone down by the storm and loss lying across the rails.

The Nuwara Eliya Golf Club Committee has been for some time considering a scheme for erecting a large and substantial pavilion Plans and estimates have been drawn up, and the scheme will shortly be put before the members. The building says "The Times of Ceylon" will be a large and spacious structure costing between fifty and sixty thousand rupees.

It is reported from Delhi, says "Capital," that Sir Harvey Adamson will not return to Burma at the expiration of his leave, but will be absorbed by the India Council. This will give the Viceroy the opportunity of shifting Sir Reginald Craddock to Burma as Lieutenant-Governor and recalling Sir Archdale Earle to the headquarters of the Government of India as Home Member. The Hon. Mr. Percy Lyon, they say, is marked out for Shillong. We give the report for what it is worth.

At the annual meeting of the Punjab Chiefs' Association, it was settled that a farewell address and a garden party be given to His Honour Sir Louis Dane the Patron of the Association. It is stated that the 16th of April is the day fixed for the function. The following office-bearers were elected for the ensuing term :—President, the Hon. Nawab Sir Bahram Khan Mazari, K. C. I. E., Vice-Presidents ; the Hon. Colonel Raja Jai Chand, C. S. I., of Lambagraon, the Hon Sirdar Sundar Singh Majithia, and Malik Mubariz Khan Tiwana ; Hon, Secretary, the Hon. Sirdar Daljit Singh of Kapurthala ; Assistant Honorary Secretary, the Hon. Nawab Ibrahim Ali, Khan of Kunjpura.

The Calcutta Swimming Bath and Sports Association has been formed with the worthiest of objects—that of teaching swimming and life-saving, two subjects in which every man should be proficient but unhappily, writes the "Empire" it is handicapped by the usual trouble of lack of facilities. There is, however, the reservoir of the Halliday Street Pumping Station which is not at present used for any purpose and the Commitee have applied to the Corporation for a lease on favourable terms of the tank and the superintendent's quarters. Unhappily the Government has its eye upon this land as a possible site for a hostel for students, and for the extension of the Hare School. The Corporation, which generously favours the objects of the Association, has however, decided to ask the Government to, allow them to retain the land reservoir for this specific purpose, and in the event of the request being granted it will be leased to the C.S.B. and S.A. on favourable terms.

In "Forest Bulletin" No. 13, which has just been issued, Mr. R. S. Pearson of the Forest Research Institute at Debra Dun, points out that the extremely important subject of seasoning timber has received relatively little attention in India. With a view to throwing light on the subject, Mr. Pearson carried out a number of experiments with the substance known as Ligno Protector, his object being to ascertain whether when applied to certain species of timber it would prevent them from splitting during the process of seasoning. The general conclusions he arrived at are, first, that the seasoning process is very considerably retarded by the application of Ligno, which is a most desirable result; secondly, that Ligno by no means prevents timber from splitting, and, though effective in some cases, it is absolutely incapable of protecting such species as "Quercus incana" from doing so. He further observes that before any definite opinion can be formed as to the commercial value of Ligno in India it will be necessary to give it a trail on a large scale and under natural conditions.

A correspondent writes:—The death of the venerable Marques of Sligo recalls an interesting story of the Indian Mutiny. For many years Lord Sligo (then Lord Ulick Browne) was in the Indian Civil Service. When the Mutiny broke out his wife and his eldest son (Lord Altamont) were thought to be in safety at Monghyr, where he was unable to join them owing to the fury of the sepoys. Revolt broke out at Monghyr, and Lady Sligo and her child fled to the Collector's house, where a few Englishmen held out for weeks against the rebels. When the place relieved the few survivors were taken to Calcutta. For a long time Lord Ulick was unable to find out what had become of his family, and when at last he could join his wife it was to find that their son had disappeared. No news could be heard of him for a long time. At lenght it was discovered that he had been saved by a faithful ayah, who fearful of what might happen to her charge, had darkened the baby's skin, and passing through the sepoy lines had conveyed the child to a place of safety.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken it your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

## THE LADIES' CORNER.

One particularly striking proof of the New Spirit in France, writes Mr. Hamilton Tyfe in the "Daily Mail", is the greater frequency, among young men belonging to the comfortable classes, of early marriages. This is not only interesting to the social observer; it may have a bearing upon the future. France, as we all know, is suffering from a decline of population. Ideas on this subject are mostly confused. A decrease in numbers is not always to be deplored. But, in the case of France, whose security depends upon keeping up her military strength, the shrinkage of births might lead to disaster. It is of high value to her that a generation should be growing up which faces life with more courage and a keener sense of responsibility. These qualities lead young men to settle themselves in life earlier; to look on casual love-affairs as a waste of time and money; to marry young instead of putting off the foundation of a family until their first vigour has fled. This is such an amazing change of mind that I felt at first rather sceptical about it. But there seems to be no doubt that the two clever young writers who call themselves "Agathon" are justified in writing thus in their "Jeunes Gens d'Aujourd'hui". The desire for action, which is less a doctrine than an instinct, reveals itself first in the early choice of a career, and then in the assumption at a very early age of the responsibilities of a wife and family. . . . Many are fathers at twenty-five, even at twenty-two. We recollect hearing a young man say: "A youthful liaison is a waste of time." He meant that it could not bring happiness, for happiness can only be based upon a lasting tie.

Elsewhere, these authors admit that it may be the desire to "get on" which has effected this change, a change emphasised by two observers so widely separated by habit of mind and point of view as M. Bergson and M. Marcel Prevost. The former says:—"In my time it was very exceptional for young men to marry while they were still students. Now I notice a very much larger number doing so." And M. Prevost prophesies with confidence that the change in the French young man will last:—"He will certainly lose that amorous effervescence which sometimes produced poets and artists, and which lends a dreamy charm to the boyish memories of men of my own age. But I believe that the institution of marriage will gain, that the nation will gain, that the race will gain. . . ." In his "Lettres a Francoise Maman" we get a silhouette of a boy of eighteen—new style: "It seems to me (the boy says) that we think differently about women, rather after the fashion of the English, whose ways we are picking up more and more. . . . I've got friends who are proud of living like monks. . . . And really, when I read some of Zola, some of Maupassant, the sensual fever of the people in them makes me want to laugh. I don't understand it. I suppose that's why the idea of getting engaged at eighteen and marrying five or six years later seems quite all right to me." Those who have been familiar with French life and literature in the last quarter of a century will agree with me that this change of tone is extraordinary. And then M. Prevost analysing this frame of mind, finds in it first of all repulsion against "le boheme de l'amour"; next a vague fear of giving way to temptation; and lastly the feeling, "common among the English," that a real affection is a defence. One may pretty safely accept this shrewd psychologist's explanation. Even if one did not, the facts are there. M. Dumont-Wilden has gone so far as to declare that "no one who is even moderately observant can help noticing a profound change in the moral climate of Paris." One specially curious sign of the profound change is the existence of a medical students' and law student's Moral Life League. This is called "L'Action Nouvelle," and holds meetings to discuss "the realisation of an ideal morality." It is upon lines which we should call entirely "undenominational," and is far from being composed of "smugs" or prigs, as such an association would probably be in England. The prospectus frankly admits that most people will think it strange for students to mention "morality." How the author of "La Vie de Boheme" would rub his eyes!

Modern habits have deprived woman of many opportunities of exhibiting intelligence in her shopping. Ordering household goods by telephone and the very general practice of tradesmen calling for daily orders have largely atrophied in us our grandmothers' powers of judgment. Our want of knowledge of the old still-room operations makes us technically uncritical purchasers of pickles, hams, cordials, and many other things. In the commissariat department of household purchasing, we have, except, perhaps in the case of the butcher, ceased to exercise real choice. What, then guides, such choice as we make? Accident and advertisement—chiefly accident. This is still more true as regards that other great sphere of woman's interest —the world or dress. Are woman interested in advertisements? They undoubtedly read them, but do they understand their meaning and value? I question it. Otherwise they would not be so easily persuaded to be something that was not that for which they had asked ; they would be as deliberate in their choice of advertised goods as they are in their choice of meat at the butcher's. Some explanation of the carelessness of shopping-women lies in the tyranny of our shopping system—in the doomed, but still vigorous, idea of obligation to purchase once one has entered a shop. The rest lies in our helplessness in judging manufactured articles and in the fact that most women do not understand the science of advertising. This is generally true of all merchandise, but it is particularly true in connection with little things—hooks and eyes, dress shields, and the like. In the majority of cases, such articles, though freely advertised, are not asked for specifically, but as a class. But even when the customer asks for an advertised brand, should the draper happen not to stock it, there are a hundred chances to one that she will accept whatever similar article he offers in its place. Some tribute is here due to the strength of the root idea that little things are not worth bothering about. But they are. Tiny differences in tiny articles may mean an enormous difference in comfort and serviceableness, for scientific knowledge is now applied as earnestly to the making of a needle as to the making of an aeroplane.

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The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delight ful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street, London. Established over 85 years.

## BRIEF AND PITHY.

### SONG OF THE SECOND DELUGE.

Another simple life song, "The Song of the Second Deluge," by G. K. Chesterton, from "The New Witness."

Old Noah, he had an ostrich farm and fowls on the largest scale,
He ate his egg with a ladle in an egg-cup as big as a pail;
And the soup he took was Elephtant Soup and the fish he took was Whale,
But they all were small to the Cellar he took when he set out to sail :
And Noah would often say to his wife as he sat down to dine,
"I don't care where the water goes if it doesn't get into the wine."
The cataract from the cliff of Heaven fell blinding from the brink.
As it would wash the stars away as suds go down a sink :
And the seven heavens were roaring down for the throats of hell to drink,
And Noah he cocked his eye and said, "It looks like rain, I think :
"The water has drowned the Matterhorn as deep as a Mendip mine,
"But I don't care where the water goes if it doesn't get into the wine."
But Noah he sinned ; and we have sinned ; on tipsy feet we trod ;
Till a great big black Teetotaller was sent us for a rod.
And you can't get wine at a P. S. A., or chapel, or Eisteddfod.
For the curse of water has come again, because of the Wrath of God.
And water is on the Bishop's board, and the Higher Tinkers' shrine,
But I don't care where the water goes if it doesn't get into the wine.

### LITTLE BILLEE.

The reminiscences of Du Maurier and student life in Paris in the newly published memoir of Thomas Armstrong (says the "Manchester Guardian") remind one of a fact not generaly known, that the author of burlesque ballad "Little Billee" (which supplies a nickname for a character in "Trillby") was Thackeray, who seems to have bequeathed the song as a legacy to the artistic coteries of Paris. An artist friend recalls its being sung by a brother of Du Maurier many years ago in Glasgow. The ballad of "Little Billee" introduced by Du Maurier into "Trilby" is really a burlesque version of an old sailor song—quite serious in its intention—known on ballad-sheets as "The Ship in Distress" and telling a lurid tale of extremity at sea, and cannibalism only averted by the timely appearance of another ship. A version of the same story. "Il avait un petit navire," is known among French sailors, and Thakeray's verses, which begin "There were three sailors of Bristol City," were directed to be sung to the French tune.

### DIVIDING THE CARPET.

The House of Parliament are now in the possession of workmen. In the "Yorkshire Post ") the most notable thing is the provision of a new carpet. The life of the last, says the cynics, was cruelly shortened by the record number of divisions occasioned by guillotine and kangaroo closure.

### RUSE THAT FAILED.

A good store concerning a police trap is going the rounds of a certain working-men's club in Glasgow, according to the "Glasgow News."

Two plain-clothes constables, having suspected the club of supplying non-members on Sundays with intoxicants, determined to make an arrest. Their scheme was to approach the same member and, by the aid of a plausible tale, have the liquor brought to their hands ; thus they would be in possession of overwhelming evidence. A victim was selected, who preceiving the ruse, readily agreed for a consideration to procure a half-pint of whisky.

The man was gone for some time, during which the officers conjured up visions of congratulations and of promotion. When he did emerge, failure was depicted on his countenance. He returned the price of the whisky, with the expulsion that not only had he been refused, but the club folk had threatened him with expulsion if the offence were repeated. "And where's the other shilling!" asked one of the constables, referring to the bribe. "Ach, ye see," was the reply, "I spent it at the baur before I asked for yer boattle."

### WHERE "EAT" EQUALS "LOVE."

Mise Genevieve Davies, an Englishwoman, who has arrived at Panama after an unsuccessful expedition, fitted out in Plymouth last September, to search for private gold on the Cocos Islands, in the Central Pacific, has brought back two objects of ethnological interest from those remote shores (says the New York correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph"):

They are Malay savages, a boy of fifteen, Kaka, and a girl of sixteen, Rika. Miss Davies says that she means to educate them in England, and then return them to their parents on the Pacific island. These young barbarians have a vocabulary of twenty-six words, chiefly guttural sounds.

"I have studied the pair for four months. says Miss Davies, "and I find them so deficient in the ordinary emotions that they have no word even for 'love.' 'Eat' is about the nearest approach to any expression of tenderness or sympathy, and it is all either of them seems to be really interested in."

### SAVED BY MUFF.

While pupils of the Killingly High School were skating on a mill pond in Dayville (says the New York "Evening Telegram "). Miss Edna West, seventeen years old, and Carroll Bristol broke through the ice near the dam at the outlet of the pond. They were plunged into water more than twenty feet deep.

As Miss West grasped at the edge of the ice her sealskin muff froze to it. Losing her grasp on the ice she clung to the muff, which did not give way. Bristol held on to the young woman, and the muff supported them both for fifteen minutes, when help arrived.

### MILLIONAIRE VENDETTA.

The unwritten law has prevailed at the trial at New York of Mr. John Beal Snead, a millionaire ranchowner in Texas, who at Amarillo in September shot dead Mr. Alfred Boyce, junior, the son of a wealthy banker, who eloped with Mrs. Snead to Canada a year ago. After an exciting pursuit the husband separated his wife and her lover. A few months later he shot Mr. Boyce, senior, alleging that he was supplying his son with funds with which to abduct Mrs. Snead a second time. Following his acquittal on a charge of murder, Mr. Snead killed young Mr. Boyce. His second appeal to the unwritten law was successful, the jury returning, a verdict this morning of "Not Guilty."

## THE TWO SERVICES.

An act of justice has been done to the non-commissioned officers and men of the Marine Corps by extending to them the privilege of promotion to commissioned rank which was introduced for the petty officers and men of the Royal Navy last summer. It was generally understood that the Admiralty had no intention to exclude the Marines from this beneficial scheme, but that they would wait to see how the temporary expedient of entering Marine officers direct from the shore progressed before making any regulations on the subject. If this method of direct entry was to be closed at an early date, and the principle of common entry and training for all branches re-established, any commissions granted to the rank and file of the Marines would presumably have been naval commissions. The terms of the new order would seem to indicate that the authorities will continue to have recourse to direct entry for some little time yet. As in the Royal Navy candidates for the commissions offered to lower deck grades will be given acting warrant rank on selection, and must serve for a period afloat before being made lieutenants, R.M. As in the Navy, too, their pay as second lieutenants will be higher than that of the ordinary second lieutenants, being 10s. a day after passing the Greenwich course instead of 5s. a day. The number of commissions offered, two per annum, seems rather low if compared to the number offered to naval men, but considerations of other kinds had no doubt to be borne in mind in fixing the number, such as the opportunities of employment. In the Royal Navy, with 99,881 warrant officers, petty officers, and men, twenty-five to thirty commissions are to be awarded each year, according to Mr. Churchill's promise in March, 1912, compared to which it will be seen that the Marines, with 16,361 warrant officers, non commissioned officers, and men are really entilled to a larger proportion than two But it must be remembered that the scarcity of naval lieutenants was at least partly responsible for the introduction of lower deck promotion in its present form in the Navy, and if there is not such a scarcity in the Marines it would be inadvisable to promote more lieutenants than can be employed.

The Supplementary Army Estimates include the sum of £50,000 for payments under the National Insurance Act. As soldiers of the Regular Army cannot become unemployed, and as hospitals and doctors are provided for them and the families of those married on the strength, none of this money can have gone into their pockets, but on the other hand their pay has been cut every week for a benefit which as soldiers they are entitled to for nothing as part of their emoluments. It seems hard that even Mr. Lloyd George should have the power of reducing the pay of men already voted by the House of Commons in the Army Estimates for 1912-13. True, they may come under the provisions of the Insurance Act, when they pass into the Reserve, but is it legal, we will not say just, to charge a man for seven years with a weekly payment for a benefit which can only be required after the expiration of his service with the colours? We should like to know how much money has been stopped out of soldiers' pay since the Act came into force to help in providing medical attendance for those entitled to it under the Act.

Sympathy between England and France is more than a matter of policy; for, though there is a great difference in the national character of the two peoples, it is of a kind that begets mutual understanding and admiration. Hence, when a common interest united the two countries in face of a common danger, the friction which had been produced by an age-long rivalry soon passed away. Since then instances have been many, when the "Entente" has found noble emotional expression, the most picturesque and striking having been the unveiling of King Edward's, memorial at Cannes. It is, however, in the things which pertain to defence that England and France come closest together. In particular they have each suffered from submarine disasters, and each has shared in the other's sorrow. So deeply stirred were the officers and crew of the Submarine Station at Cherbourg at the loss of submarine B 2 in the Solent, indeed, that their sympathy took a practical form. Among themselves they raised 600 francs (£24), which they forwarded to the Admiralty through the French Ambassador with a friendly letter. The money has been forwarded to the Mayor of Portsmouth who is to see that it is conveyed to the widows and orphans of the men who went down in submarine B2. The British Navy is not likely soon to forget the practical sympathy of its comrades in the French Navy.

A subaltern of the West India Regiment, signing himself "Fourteen Years a Subaltern," writes to a home paper pointing out that in that regiment the subalterns are worse off than those in the R. G. A., and certainly they do not seem to be in an enviable position. They are suffering from a block in promotion due to reduction of establishment, and their position is affected by the rapid promotion of former years, for rapidity of promotion used to compensate in a measure for various disadvantages inseparable from service in local corps. That this was so may be judged from the fact that one of the lieutenant-colonels got command at 43 years of age, and all the majors are so young that none of them will be caught by the age clause for some time to come; add to this there appear to be several captains above the establishment who will have to be absorbed. When the establishment was reduced transfer to other regiments was offered to a great many subalterns and captains, retaining their seniority ; some accepted, but others refused. It would be interesting to know whether the officers now at the head of the subaltern's lists are among those who refused a transfer ; if so, a good deal of the ground of complaint is out away. The statement that the officers of the West India Regiment are at a disadvantage pecuniarily compared with others serving in that "health resort," Sierra Leone, is a true one and there is some ground for the feeling that they are not well treated in that respect. Though Sierra Leone has been one of their regular stations for a very long time, the reduction of the regiment to two battalions makes them serve half their time there. The subalterns have our sympathy, but blocks will occur occasionally ; it is one of the inevitable results of the regimental system, and the authorities are not likely to do anything more than offer extra regimental promotion to specially deserving individual officers.

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Fig. B.—How Air Germs develop in two days.

Fig. C.—Same plate, showing how Formamint prevents any development of air and dust germs.

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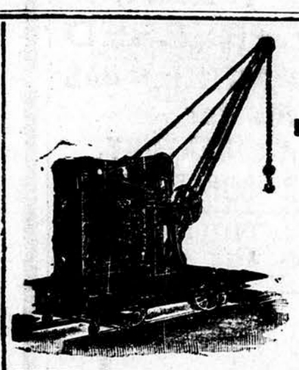

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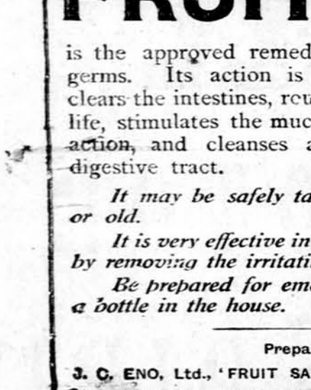

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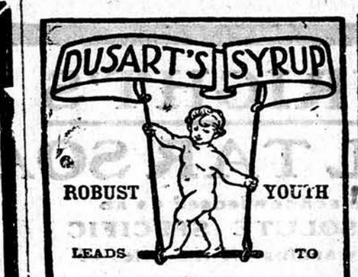
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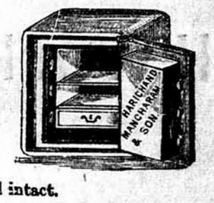


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